

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXIII.—NUMBER 3.
WHOLE NUMBER 1147.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

WE send out with this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the index of Vol. XXII., which was completed with the issue of the last number in July. To those who may wish to bind their numbers a title page will be sent without charge upon application to this office. Filed by itself the index will serve as a guide to the military and naval events of the year. It contains, among other things, a list of the decisions during the year by the military authorities on various points, as well as a list of legal decisions affecting the Services; an index to General Orders and Circulars; a list of deaths during the year, numbering altogether 382. In this list the name of Col. F. W. BENTEN appears by mistake, the reference being to his father, whose name was not given, and who died March 8, 1885. The Colonel himself is happily still among us. We refer to these merely as indicating the completeness of this index to the various subjects contained in the 1,066 pages of our annual volume. We may say, in passing, that though the JOURNAL does not profess to be an illustrated paper, this volume contains 136 separate illustrations.

WE publish elsewhere General JOHN GIBBON's order of July 29, assuming command of the Department of the Columbia. It contains, as will be observed, the unique, although perfectly appropriate phrase, "The law is supreme."

MAJOR-GENERAL POPE, in prescribing the limit of civilian employment in the Division of the Pacific, adds: "Whenever it is practicable, men who have been honorably discharged from and are familiar with the military service will preferably be employed in these positions."

BUSINESS at Major-General HANCOCK's headquarters at Governor's Island resumed its normal condition this week, and all were glad to be relieved from the day and night strain of the previous two weeks in connection with the arrangements for the obsequies of General GRANT.

IN the British Parliament, on the 31st of July, Mr. GOURLEY asked the Secretary of State for War if his attention had been called to the gunnery experiments now being conducted by the United States Government with dynamite cartridges; if so, whether he intends ascertaining, by practical experiments, how far the system is a success. Mr. W. H. SMITH said: The attention of the War Department has been called to the experiments in the United States alluded to, and the whole question is under consideration.

THE annual reports on the condition and progress of post schools and as to the causes of desertion are due at the War Department in a few weeks. From our observations during the past year we incline to the opinion that there is but little new to be said on either subject. The post schools are fulfilling the design of their organization, so far as the means provided and the material to be educated will permit, and desertion, we infer, is on the decrease, and the many inducements now held out to render faithful service are slowly but surely achieving the desired result.

AN indignant private writes us from a Western post that all the men of the companies except his own are permitted to sit down to meals in their shirt sleeves, objects to this invidious distinction, and seeks our counsel. This is purely a matter of the interior economy of a company; but as the thermometer has mounted so high of late, we are inclined to look leniently upon the "shirt sleeve" arrangement, but still adhere to the belief that decency in dress and conduct at meal times is an essential requisite of discipline and that laxity in these minor respects is often productive of bad results. If we remember aright, it used in former days to be the rule that no soldier should sit down to meals without his blouse on, and buttoned up at that.

A SOMEWHAT singular occurrence in the annals of naval courts-martial, was the publication in a supplement of a Washington daily paper of the arguments of Messrs. BOUTWELL and CHANDLER, together with an editorial calling attention to them, and taking very strong ground in favor of the accused. The good taste of such a proceeding is, to say the least, somewhat questionable.

HERE is an item for the benefit of the gentlemen of the press who go into an annual craze over what they call the "river and harbor steal." "A large outlay will shortly be made on the canals and harbors of France. A lump sum of \$175,800,000 is to be expended, of which \$142,600,000 are for canals, \$20,000,000 for ports and harbors, and \$13,200,000 for rivers. In addition there has been a supplementary grant of \$20,000,000 for the ports and \$6,000,000 for the canals. Havre and Bordeaux are to have large amounts spent on harbor works."

\$50,000 was distributed among the prize-winners at the "Tir Federal" of the Swiss Cantons, held at Berne the last week in July, and over 20,000 bottles of wine were drunk on the day and night of the great banquet of the riflemen and visitors. No one seemed to be the worse for the competition in drinking next day, though there was a good deal of noise the night of the fête. The longest range was 500 metres, 540 yards, and the average shooting was much below that at Creedmoor and Wimbledon.

IT is understood that Naval Cadet DAVID W. TAYLOR, who is considered one of the brightest of this year's graduates, will be sent to the Royal Academy, England, for a two years' course in Naval Architecture. The other officer for this appointment has not yet been selected. It has been suggested that one be chosen for special instruction in the higher arts of Mechanical Engineering, and it is considered probable that in the selection of the other officer the Secretary of the Navy will take the Naval Cadet who shows the best record in engineering studies.

GENERAL SHERMAN left New York on Monday last to join his family at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., where they are the guests of Colonel TOURTELLOTT, as are also General POE's family and the wife of Colonel BACON. On the 1st of September General SHERMAN goes with Mrs. SHERMAN to Mansfield, Ohio, to attend a family reunion to be given by Senator JOHN SHERMAN. General SHERMAN will be at Mansfield, Sept. 1-4, and at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, where he attends the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, September 9 and 10.

Thence he returns to his home at No. 912 Garrison avenue, St. Louis. During his visit East General SHERMAN was earnestly urged to deliver a eulogy upon General GRANT, but he is unwilling to do this until after the appearance of General GRANT's Memoirs, the printing of which is well advanced.

THE proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of 1st Lieutenant G. F. CHASE, 3d Cavalry, which we publish this week, may serve as a lesson for other officers, admonishing them of the wisdom of adhering, in any statements they may have to make to the prejudice of another, strictly to the facts within their knowledge, and which are susceptible of proof. Statements as to the real or supposed intention of the acts ascribed to another officer never can be brought under this head, and it is therefore best in all cases to rigidly refrain from making them, however great the seeming provocation.

ONE of the principal reforms instituted by Secretary WHITNEY relates to the purchase of supplies for the Navy. The practice has prevailed heretofore of making the bulk of purchases without competition, and from a comparatively small number of dealers, who were familiar with the wants of the Service. Now, everything must be advertised, unless there is a public exigency which requires an immediate purchase in open market. In addition to advertising in the papers where the articles are to be delivered, the Secretary has directed the Bureaus to see that the advertisement is printed on slips and sent to known regular dealers and manufacturers in other places as well, who would be likely to offer proposals, and by whom the public advertisement might not be seen. His object is to give all who are in the business an opportunity of competing if they wish, and avoid complaint, which has been not unfrequently, that a few persons only supply all that is required for the Navy. His course will not throw out the latter, but will give others a chance of entering into a healthy competition.

MAJOR WILLIAM P. GOULD, Paymaster, and Captain THOMAS F. AZPELL, Assistant Surgeon, were placed upon the retired list on Monday last. Major GOULD was retired under the Act of Congress of July 5, 1884, which permits officers of the Pay Department to retire after having served twenty years as a commissioned officer. This is the first retirement under that provision. It was at first proposed to retire him under the disability act, but as he applied for retirement under the 20 years' service clause some time ago, his application was complied with, and the order directing him to report for examination to the retiring board at Fort Leavenworth was revoked. Major GOULD has been on the sick list since the early part of 1880. The Surgeon-General has been endeavoring for some time to procure the retirement of Captain AZPELL, whose unfortunate mental condition has, for the past eight years, prevented him from performing duty, but in view of the pressure for vacancies on the retired list for line officers he has been unsuccessful until now. Capt. AZPELL has been undergoing treatment at the Government Insane Asylum at Washington since Nov. 24, 1883. There are still four vacancies on the retired list. Lieutenant-Colonel CALEB R. LAYTON, 20th Inf., who is now being examined by a retiring board at New York, will, in all probability, be selected for one of them. Paymasters HALL, THOMAS and REESE are applicants for retirement under the 20 year law.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COLONEL J. M. MOORE, U. S. A., was a visitor to Chicago this week.

CAPTAIN F. G. SMITH, 4th Artillery, of Fort Snelling, Minn., is East on a fortnight's leave.

QUARTERMASTER FRED. FUGER, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a brief absence.

COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON, U. S. A., was at Essex, Mass., this week, inspecting Massachusetts militia camp there.

LIEUTENANT G. L. CONVERSE, 3d Cavalry, and Mrs. Converse are visiting relatives at Ashland, Wisconsin.

LIEUTENANT G. P. SCRIVEN, 3d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Washington Barracks, D. C., is visiting friends in Chicago.

LIEUTENANT CLARENCE DEEMS, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., on Wednesday from a short leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. F. CARTER, U. S. A., late of Little Rock Barracks, has taken charge of medical matters at Fort Stockton, Texas.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, U. S. A., is temporarily in New York with office at the Army Building preparing estimates, plans, etc., for new waterworks at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

CAPTAIN H. G. BROWN, Co. E, 12th U. S. Infantry, detained at Governor's Island last week until the funeral ceremonies were over, returned to Fort Niagara on Monday.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS J. CLAY, 10th U. S. Infantry, an expert rifleman, is spoken of as likely to be appointed, by General Miles, Inspector General of Rifle Practice in the Dept. of the Missouri.

MAJOR W. R. GIBSON, U. S. A., has settled at San Antonio and taken charge of pay affairs of the Department of Texas.

CAPTAIN C. A. H. MCCAULEY, U. S. A., and Mrs. McCauley, after visiting friends in Chicago, go to Cape May, N. J., for a season.

LIEUTENANT E. A. GARLINGTON, 1st U. S. Cavalry, was expected to join at Fort Custer, M. T., this week for permanent duty with his Troop.

COLONEL J. C. LEE and Lieutenant O. M. Smith, U. S. A., have returned to San Antonio from a trip to Camp Rice, Fort Davis, etc.

COLONEL E. B. WILLISTON, U. S. A., now in New Hampshire on leave, will soon relinquish duty at Fort Leavenworth and take post at Washington Barracks, D. C., as assistant to General H. G. Gibson.

LIEUTENANT G. H. MORGAN, 3d Cavalry, lately at Crisfield, Kansas, has arrived at Fort Clark, to take part in the rifle competitions, Dept. of Texas, now in progress.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., has taken formal command of the Department of the Columbia. His recently appointed aide, Lieutenant E. J. McClelland, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is now on the Pacific Coast, but will shortly report to the General at Vancouver Barracks.

COLONEL F. L. GUENTHER, U. S. A., left Little Rock the latter part of this week for Vicksburg, to attend officially the review and drill of Mississippi militia on Monday next.

COLONEL C. R. LAYTON, and Captain Charles G. Gordon, U. S. A., visited Governor's Island on Thursday of this week for examination by the Retiring Board, of which Major-General Hancock is President.

LIEUTENANT C. L. CORTHELL, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., on Tuesday, from a special tour of service at Fort Columbus.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., returned this week to Governor's Island, and will resume his duties at Headquarters Division of the Atlantic towards the end of August.

COLONEL B. J. D. IRWIN, Medical Department, U. S. Army, and 1st Lieutenant Theodore A. Bingham, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., have been authorized to compete for positions on the Department rifle team, Department of Arizona.

PAYMASTER ISRAEL O. DEWEY, U. S. A., for a few years past on duty in Detroit, will go to Washington in September for duty in Paymaster-General Rochester's office, in place of Colonel A. B. Carey, who goes to San Francisco. Major Dewey's place in Detroit will be taken by Major A. S. Towar, now at Cheyenne.

MISS BESSIE BRIGHTLY, only daughter of the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Brightly, U. S. A., was married Aug. 4 at Germantown, Pa., to Mr. R. W. Jones. Colonel Brightly, it may be remembered, served gallantly through the war, and died June 9, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of the Wilderness.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, visited Lake Minnetonka, a few days ago, on his way to Fort Snelling, to take part in the Department of Dakota rifle competitions. Lieutenant F. P. Avery, 3d Infantry, and Mrs. Avery, and Lieut. Charles J. Badger, U. S. N., and Mrs. Badger were also at Lake Minnetonka at the same time.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. H. APPEL and Quartermaster W. W. WOTHERSPOON, U. S. A., have rejoined at Madison Barracks from their special service at Mt. McGregor, Saratoga, Albany and New York in connection with the obsequies of General Grant.

GOVERNOR R. A. ALGER, of Michigan, and his staff—Gen. J. H. Kidd, Inspector-General; General Ratt, Q. M.; Col. J. Sumner Rogers, Col. A. T. Bliss, Col. H. M. Duffield and Col. Alger, aides, and Maj. G. R. Osburn, Private Secretary—who came to New York to attend the funeral ceremonies of General Grant, are all battle-scarred veterans of the late Rebellion. They have been staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel while in New York, and left on Monday evening, August 10, for their homes.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., and a party of friends expected to reach the Yellowstone Park this week.

GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., is spending the hot season at Atlantic City, N. J.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER S. H. LEONARD, U. S. N., was a guest this week at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., and his son, Lieut. H. D. Whipple, U. S. A., returned to New York on Tuesday of this week from a trip to Canada.

MAJOR W. P. ATWELL, U. S. A., and Mrs. Atwell, lately arrived from Europe, are visiting friends in Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MCCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, arrived in New York from Hamburg on Monday on the steamship *Sueria*.

SURGEON J. V. D. MIDDLETON, U. S. A., and Mrs. Middleton are on their way to California and Oregon on a visit.

LIEUTENANT E. D. BOSTICK, U. S. N., arrived in New York early in the week to join the *Alliance* for duty.

COLONEL E. C. BAINBRIDGE, U. S. A., commandant of Fort McHenry, Md., spent a portion of this week visiting his mother at Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL C. McKEEVER, U. S. A., and family are spending a few weeks at Richfield Springs, preparatory to going to San Francisco.

COLONEL C. G. BARTLETT, U. S. A., of General Schofield's staff, was a visitor at Fort Snelling this week to witness the rifle competitions.

COLONEL JAMES FORNEY, U. S. Marine Corps, who was in New York early in the week, has gone to Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT J. H. H. PESHINE, 13th U. S. Infantry, lately at David's Island, N. Y. H., was at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago.

MRS. MACKLIN, wife of Lieut. Macklin, 11th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Attica, Md.

P. A. ENGINEER W. M. PARKS, U. S. N., arrived in New York early this week to join the *Tennessee*.

LIEUTENANTS H. L. BAILEY and L. J. HEARNE, 21st Infantry, will shortly be additions to the garrison circle of Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe early in the week from a visit to New York to attend the funeral of General Grant.

SURGEON B. E. FRYER, U. S. A., residing in Kansas City, visited old friends at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago.

COLONEL J. P. MARTIN, U. S. A., and Mrs. Martin, are recent visitors to St. Joseph, Missouri.

CHAPLAIN RICHARD HAYWARD, U. S. N., and bride, now on their wedding tour through Utah and Colorado, are expected soon in San Francisco.

MAJOR C. C. SNIFFEN, U. S. A., who is visiting friends in Brooklyn, has received an extension of leave until October next.

"GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM's grave in Brooklyn, Conn.," says the *Norwich Bulletin*, "is in a most neglected condition."

LIEUTENANT W. H. EVERETT, U. S. Navy, was married at Portsmouth, N. H., August 6, to Miss Bessie B. Hackett. The Rev. Alfred Gooding performed the ceremony.

CAPTAIN S. E. BLUNT, inspector of rifle practice, was at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago witnessing the rifle competitions, and goes from there to Omaha, thence to Fort Snelling.

The tomb of Lieut. Lockwood, of the Greeley Expedition, of which we have heretofore given a description, has been erected at the Naval Cemetery, Annapolis, Md. The inscriptions on the tomb are: "In memory of James Booth Lockwood, United States Army, born at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 9, 1832, died at Cape Sabine, Smith's Sound, April 9, 1884." "The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us."

MAJOR A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., says a despatch from Pittsfield, Mass., is progressing with his report on the "Arctic Expedition" as fast as his health will permit, and will be ready in ample time for the meeting of Congress in December. Major Greely is improving. He is by no means a well man, but is not in such a poor condition as has been represented. He will sail for Scotland late in October, a sea voyage being recommended by his physicians, and by invitation will open the meeting of the Scottish Geographical Society, in Edinburgh in November, with an address. He has declined invitations from other parts of Europe on account of his health, except from the Scottish Society, as he remembers with special gratitude the Scottish whaler.

The San Francisco Report, of Aug. 1, says:

Lieut. Chas. E. Vreeland and wife were in town Thursday. Ensign Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., was at the Occidental Thursday. Major Worth and wife visited friends Wednesday. Commander Charles Clark, of the *Ranger*, has gone to Benicia. Chaplain John K. Lewis reported yesterday for duty on the *Hartford*. Ensigns C. H. Hayes and E. Davis, of the *Hartford*, were in the city last week. Lieut. Samuel Rodman, 1st Artillery, arrived Thursday. Major Earnest, U. S. A., is at the Occidental. Lieut. J. T. Webster, 1st Artillery, granted leave for two months, goes East. Col. S. D. Sturges, 7th Cavalry, is at the Occidental. Commander George T. Davis, U. S. N., light-house inspector of Oregon, is expected to arrive in a few days. The marriage of Miss Laura M. Porter and Lieut. Stanton A. Mason, 4th Cavalry, which occurred July 25 at St. Mary's Cathedral, was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. A. A. Porter, of Tucson, A. T. The groom is a graduate of West Point, and on Sunday of last week received the appointment of recruiting officer at St. Louis, where he will report for duty on the 1st of October. Promptly at 8.30 o'clock the Presidio Band performed Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," which signalled the approach of the bridal party, headed by the ushers, Lieut. and Mrs. Mason left for the East Wednesday. He has been granted two months leave, during which time he and his bride will visit relatives in New York. Their future home will be at St. Louis.

The work of re-erecting the Duke of Wellington's statue at Aldershot is completed.

GENERAL N. B. SWEETZER and Capt. E. L. Cooper, U. S. A., have each a son undergoing a course of study at the Michigan Military Academy.

REAR-ADMIRAL T. H. STEVENS, U. S. N., attended the obsequies of General Grant at Mt. McGregor, being an aide for the occasion on the staff of General Hancock.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., paid a visit to Creedmoor this week to map out the ground for the approaching rifle competitions of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.

At a meeting of the Military Association of the Pacific, held at the Presidio Aug. 5, an excellent paper by Lieutenant J. P. Wisser, on "The Attack Formation of Cavalry," was read.

"SERGEANT JORGENSEN, U. S. A.," says the *Albany Union*, "of the recruiting *Rendezvous*, is one of the finest looking drum-majors in the State when in uniform. He acted in that capacity for the Albany City Band at the Grant ceremonies."

The residence of Lieut. W. H. Emory, U. S. N., at Washington, was entered last Sunday afternoon by a colored burglar. A police officer discovered the man in the act of carrying off a lot of silverware, and after a desperate struggle overpowered him and took him to the station house.

CAPTAIN E. W. WARD, U. S. A., retired, formerly of the U. S. Cavalry, was married at Lincolnton, N. C., June 16, 1885, to Miss Bettie Lee Sherrill, daughter of S. P. Sherrill, Esq. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT will be unable to attend the meeting of the National Prison Association in Detroit next October, but has intimated that the War Department will be represented, and desire to have some of the products of the Leavenworth Military Prison exhibited on the occasion.

CAPTAIN J. M. SEARLE, a veteran of the Rebellion, who was on the staff of General Sickles at the recent funeral ceremonies of General Grant, commanded Fort Sumter on December 3, 1865, when General Grant visited that post during his tour of inspection.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. ROBINSON, who was in command of Fort McHenry when the Massachusetts troops were assaulted in passing through Baltimore, April 19, 1861, will contribute a paper entitled "Baltimore in 1861," to the war studies of the September "Magazine of American History."

CAPTAIN C. A. CURTIS, U. S. A., retired, has accepted the professorship of Natural Sciences in the East Florida Seminary, Evansville. He was elected commandant at a time when the school at Fairbault, Minn., had been refused an active officer, but later, finding the active officer could be obtained, he retired from the military professorship.

"LIEUTENANT D. E. MCCARTHY, 12th U. S. Infantry," says the *Plattsburgh Telegram*, "soon goes to Fort Leavenworth for two years' service. During his stay in Plattsburgh, he has made many warm friends who will sincerely regret his departure. He will be missed in an especial manner by the members of Relief Hose, as he has shown great interest in the company, and to him the company owes the proficiency in drill which it has attained."

SURGEON GENERAL ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. A., in an obituary notice of the late General Charles McDougall, U. S. A., says: "The officers of the Medical Department are called upon to mourn the loss of one of the oldest and most honored of their comrades, and in every sense an officer and a gentleman of the old school; his strict integrity, assiduous devotion to duty and high professional attainments commanded the respect of all, while his social disposition, courtesy of manner, and kindness of feeling endeared him to a wide circle of friends, in whose love and gratitude his memory will be long cherished."

A FRENCH veteran who was conscripted in 1806 at the age of 20 years, is reported by *Le Progrès Militaire*, to be still living in the parish of Faux Fresnay. At the battle of Couille he had the good fortune to be one of 12 men who escaped out of 232, he nevertheless was struck in the chest by a bullet which, but for his cross-belt, would infallibly have gone through him. After Spain he took part in the Dredan campaign, where he was made prisoner. During the "hundred days" he once more took up arms, and was present at Waterloo, where he received a sabre-stroke which, but for his chin-strap, would have slit his jugular vein. The name of this hero is Nicholas François Gillet, and for the last 70 years he has been planting his cabbages in the same spot.

"It is to be regretted," says the *Kansas Times*, "that Captain Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., has to return so soon to his company. He has been at Fort Leavenworth but a little over a year and expected to remain the regular time allotted for these details. For some reason the Secretary of War could not see it in that light, and Captain Rice returns without a murmur, something not many similarly situated would do. Himself and Mrs. Rice have a host of friends in garrison and city who sincerely regret their departure, which will be by the end of the present month." The same paper says: "Lieutenant A. H. Budlong, 9th Cav., can be seen going about with a pleasant smile about his features. A fine boy made his appearance in the family Saturday night last."

The Vancouver Independent of Aug. 6 says:

Lieut. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf., returned from the East Saturday. Lieut. C. Augur, 2d Cav., son of Gen. Augur, has joined his company at Fort Coeur d'Alene. The wife, daughter and son of Gen. O. O. Howard will arrive from Omaha in a day or two, coming as the guests of Mrs. J. T. Gray. The family of Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., last week left Oregon to join him at Missoula, after a residence of several years at Forest Grove. The family of Gen. N. A. Miles has gone to Tacoma to remain during the heated term. Capt. Eugene Biondi, late of the U. S. Navy, who is engaged in business at Port Townsend, has been appointed as sub-agent of Lloyd's England, for the district of Puget Sound. Maj. W. F. Brown and family have departed for Arizona. Many friends regret his removal from this Department, in which he has been long and favorably known.

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, U. S. N., is visiting at Cobourg, Canada.

In the JOURNAL of Aug. 1 we reported General J. S. Brislin, U. S. A., as having returned to Fort Niobrara from "a three years' leave." It should have read "three weeks' leave."

GENERAL S. BRECK and Colonel G. V. Henry, U. S. Army, were members of the executive committee and committee of resolutions in Omaha during the Grant obsequies.

GENERAL Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. A., looking in good health, registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT M. P. MAUS, 1st U. S. Infantry, visited New York this week, quartering at the Glenham Hotel.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WM. H. VARNEY, U. S. N., visited Norfolk, Va., this week to inspect the patent paints placed in cages in the water and on the bottom of the steamer *Speedwell* some time ago.

COMMODORE W. T. TRUXTON, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., visited Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER THOMAS PERRY, U. S. N., was a guest at the St. James Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

MR. FRANK L. CHURCH, formerly 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps, was married Aug. 1 at Milwaukee to Miss Quintia L. Smith.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR WM. LOWBER, U. S. N., is spending the summer with his family at Howland's Atlantic Hotel, Long Branch.

ENSIGN T. S. RODGERS, U. S. N., recently detached from special duty with the Senatorial Committee, has resumed his duties at the Bureau of Ordnance, Washington.

LIEUTENANT E. B. UNDERWOOD, U. S. N., and Mrs. Underwood are enjoying the trout fishing at the Meacham Lake House in the Adirondacks.

COMMANDER R. P. LEARY, U. S. N., and Mrs. Leary are spending a few days at the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR JOSEPH BEALE, ex-Surgeon General, U. S. Navy, is spending the summer with his family at Manchester-by-the-sea.

NAVAL CADET SIDNEY F. SMITH, U. S. N., who is on sick leave, is among the recent arrivals at Old Orchard House, Old Orchard Beach.

REAR ADMIRAL W. E. LE ROY, U. S. N., formed one of a party on a trip from Richfield Springs to Otsego Lake last Wednesday.

PROFESSOR CHAS. E. MUNROE, of the Naval Academy, has gone to the Brooks Farm, Franconia, N. H., for the summer.

GENERAL GRANT's old war horse "Cincinnati" is now buried on Admiral Ammen's farm, but its bones are to be taken up and given to the National Museum at Washington.

CHIEF ENGINEER MELVILLE, U. S. N., of Arctic fame, has commenced his duties at the Navy-yard, New York, in connection with the inspection of coal.

MRS. DAHLGREN, the widow of Admiral Dahlgren, her two sons and daughter, are at South Mountain, Md. Mrs. Dahlgren is also expecting a visit from her oldest daughter, the Baroness de Overbeck.

ENSIGN W. J. SEARS, U. S. N., registered at the Falmouth House, Portland, Maine, in the early part of the week.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER GEORGE W. SIMPSON, U. S. Navy, was at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, Coney Island, on Sunday.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER F. H. BAILEY, U. S. N., has been detailed as instructor in the Departments of Mechanical and Marine Engineering and Naval Construction at Sibley College of Mechanics Arts, Cornell University. He will commence his duties on August 20.

Assistant Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon, U. S. Navy, who has just finished his two years' course at the Naval College, Greenwich, England, has been appointed on the board to take an inventory of the work done on the new cruisers, *Chicago*, *Boston* and *Atlanta*.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has always been noted for his kindness and considerations towards others, especially to those subject to his orders. His latest act of courtesy was to charter a special car and place it at the disposal of the Army and Navy officers in Washington who wished to attend General Grant's funeral.

An amusing incident is connected with the publishing of Miss Cleveland's book. It had been announced a day ahead of its real appearance, and on that day a woman presented herself at the White House and asked the porter if she could obtain a copy of the book. On being told that she could get it at Brentano's, the publisher, she said: "Why, I was told Miss Cleveland would have a stand in the corridor here, and sell copies of it herself."

The Vancouver Independent of July 30 says: Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Inf., on leave, was at headquarters Monday. General John Gibbon, Department Commander, arrived at headquarters July 29. The rifle contestants from the 2d Cavalry and 2d Infantry arrived Monday. Lieut. Colonel L. D. DeRussy, 14th Infantry, reported for duty Monday. The Department rifle contest commences July 30, under charge of Colonel F. E. Trotter, 14th Infantry. Lieuts. Abner Pickering and H. H. Benham, 2d Inf., have been selected to compete for places on the Department rifle team.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

COMMODORE QUEEN left Washington on August 12 for the Blue Mountain House, Washington Co., Pa.

PAYMASTER JOSEPH T. ADDICKS, was in Washington on Tuesday. He is spending the summer at Ridley Park, near Philadelphia.

COMMODORE D. B. HARMONY returned to Washington Monday night from New York, where he and

Secretary Whitney had a conference at the New York yard. The latter will probably visit his family at Lenox, Mass., before returning to the Department and may be absent a couple of weeks.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL WM. B. ROCHESTER joined his family at Wood's Holl, Mass., on Tuesday last, and will spend the remainder of the month there. Colonel Casey is acting as Paymaster-General during his absence.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant-General during the current week: Col. A. Baird, Inspector-General, Arlington Hotel, passing through the city; 2d Lieutenant Jas. D. Mann, 5th Cavalry, 1901 F St., N. W., changing station; 1st Lieut. Geo. R. Burnett, 9th Cavalry, Ebbitt House, on leave.

A strong effort is being made to have the Secretary of War except Col. Davis, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, from the operation of his order sending officers who have been doing detached duty for more than four years back to their regiments. The object in retaining him in Washington is to secure his services in superintending the construction of the proposed army museum building. During the time which will intervene between now and the beginning of the construction of the museum building it is intended to place Col. Davis in charge of the proposed improvements at the Soldiers' Home. Up to Thursday the Secretary had not decided whether or not he would make an exception in Col. Davis's case. Those who seem to know, say they believe the Secretary means to carry his order out to the very letter.

In the adjustment of the accounts of Pay Director C. F. Wallach, U. S. N., the Second Comptroller of the Treasury has disallowed vouchers in the sum of \$376.08, being the amount paid for one year's supply of stationery for use of the Navy at the Norfolk Navy-yard, which was purchased in open market, as the Comptroller holds, in violation of law. In recommending the disallowance, the Comptroller says: "If the exigency clause of the statute can be made use of to authorize the purchase of a year's supply, then what was intended as a wholesome provision of law for the protection of the Government against fraud and favoritism becomes a dead letter."

Judge Maynard, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, has set aside the practice of his predecessors in allowing claims for the use by Union troops of personal property and the occupation of lands. The Comptroller holds that such losses were incident to the ravages of war and the accounting officers have no authority to make them good. In his opinion the Comptroller says:

It is a part of the well-known history of the war of the rebellion that the precise locality was the theatre of active military operations from the beginning to the close of the war. * * * It was through this locality that the armies of Lee must have marched when they first invaded Maryland in the fall of 1862, and a part of the claim filed by the claimant with the quartermaster was for thirty-seven acres of corn taken by McClellan's army for forage when in pursuit of the Confederate troops upon their retreat after the battle of Antietam. Lee's army again marched over the same ground in their invasion of Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863. While the claimant, if his loyalty was unquestioned, might have an equitable claim upon the Government for the loss which he may have sustained, yet, in the absence of some statute which confers jurisdiction of the subject upon the accounting officers, the claim cannot be settled or adjusted in the Department of the Treasury. Congress alone can provide a remedy. It has undertaken to do so by the passage of the act of 1861, so far as the compensation for the crops, wood and other personal property which were taken for the use of the army is concerned, but it has never yet, so far as I am able to discover, sought to identify the owners of real estate for the use and occupation of property which both armies were struggling to seize and hold possession of.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

SHOOTING on Friday was for the Raymond Medal, 200 yards, won by Sergt. Stevens, of the 7th Infantry, making 45 out of a possible 50. In the afternoon bull's-eye shooting at 600 yards, Sergt. Morton, of the 9th Infantry, taking the lead. On Saturday night, Mrs. Col. Henry gave a dancing party to the officers of the Rifle Camp, young ladies of Fort Omaha, and many from the city. Her residence in Omaha was tastefully decorated, without and within, by Chinese lanterns, and to the sounds of sweet music the ambitious riflemen were busy in making close centres, on the hearts of the fair and beautiful, in hopes of making bull's-eyes at the competition. On dit, there are to be several entertainments at the Fort in their honor. Lieutenant W. R. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Hamilton, also gave a hop Aug. 5, at their quarters in Fort Omaha in honor of the officers in attendance at the competitions. There were present, besides the officers of the post and their families and the officers from the rifle range camp, Dr. Mrs., and Miss Summers, Col. C. M. Terrell, Chief Paymaster, Major C. I. Wilson, Col. Mrs., and Miss Henry, Misses Wakeley, Chase, Berlin, Jjams, and Chamberlin and Messrs. Frank and Will, Hamilton, Berlin, and White. Mrs. Hamilton has offered a prize to the best shot among the officers. To receive one of her sweet smiles is one incentive, which added to a prize, at her hands, will cause great rivalry and exertion to be the happy possessor of both.

After the competition, the officers of the Rifle Camp intend to give a reception, dancing, etc., to their many lady friends.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT NOTES.

On Monday evening there was entertainment in aid of the club house to be erected for the benefit of the apprentices at the training station from funds raised by popular subscriptions. The naval band and the apprentices took part in the exercises, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Father Coyle; subject, "Self-Improvement." The entertainment was quite a success.

The detachment under Capt. Strong sent from Fort Adams to Saratoga to fire salutes in connection with the obsequies of Gen. Grant has returned. All

express themselves much pleased with the way they were treated while absent.

A grand entertainment was given on Monday, August 10, at the Naval Training Station, in aid of the new club house which has been erected for naval apprentices by popular subscription. An address was delivered by the Rev. Father Coyle on the subject of self-improvement. The *New Hampshire's* band and the apprentices took part in the entertainment.

Among the Naval officers and their wives who attended the Casino hop on Monday night were Lieut. and Mrs. Logan, Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. Kingsley, Captain Marlin, Lieut. Totten and Lieut.-Commander Jewell.

Commander C. Kessner, U. S. N., arrived at the Ocean House on Monday.

Ensign A. C. Almy, U. S. N., and Mrs. Almy are expected here on Saturday, and will probably remain for a week.

Commander Sampson, U. S. N., a member of the Fortification Board, returned to Newport on Friday, August 7, from Washington.

Commander Pierson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Pierson, who are spending the summer in their cottage here, are great patrons of the polo grounds.

Admiral Baldwin's dinner on Wednesday to ten guests was a superb affair. The floral decorations were both novel and exquisite.

Captain Howell, U. S. N., has gone to the Perry House. He is engaged in making some experimental trials with his torpedo at the Torpedo Station. As soon as it works satisfactorily Secretary Whitney will appoint a board of officers to report on the result of the trials. The torpedo has been very much improved since it was tried in Washington and other places.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAMP MITCHELL.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 12, 1885.

I, SOMETIME ago, promised you that I would give your many readers an idea how two companies of Uncle Sam's Regular Artillery are living and doing for themselves in this their first summer camp in the South. Here we are, and here we are likely to stay for some months to come. The different companies of the 2d are now pretty well used to summer camping, after the experience of the past four or five years, and so soon find themselves at home at whatever place they pitch their tents.

Camp Mitchell is situated in a piney a few miles beyond West End, Atlanta City, adjoining the railroad tracks of the Atlanta and West Point, as also the Central Georgia Railroad. Batteries H (Wilson's) and B (Grugan's) arrived here from Fort Barrancas, Fla., the latter end of July, and since their arrival have pretty well got things in ship-shape form. The company streets present a neat and clean appearance, the company officers have had their tents pitched on a grassy knoll, a little right to company tents, while the commanding officer's and headquarters' tent are situated about 50 yards west of the railroad. The guard, quartermaster's and commissary tents front the railroad. The dispensary and hospital are situated at the rear end of the camp. The grounds in and around the vicinity of the camp have been well policed, the weeds cut, and odds and ends of limbs, trees, etc., removed, and the camp at the present time presents a clean and picturesque appearance.

The roster of commissioned officers embraces the following: Lieut.-Colonel Loomis L. Langdon (Brevet Colonel), commanding; with Captains Wilson and Grugan, Lieut. Crawford (Quartermaster) and Lewis (Adjutant), Dr. Ariand is Acting Assistant Surgeon. The doctor, on leaving Barrancas, was quite unwell, but since has sufficiently recovered to assume his duties. The non-commissioned staff consists of Commissary Sergeant Lacy, Hospital Sergeant Perch and Post Quartermaster Sergeant Shilo.

On Saturday morning, August 8, the day of the funeral obsequies of the late Gen. Grant at New York City, the command was drawn up in dress parade and the President's order relative to the sad event read, after which the parade was dismissed and all work dispensed with during the remainder of the day.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Captain Wilson, and family, are residing with the Captain at camp. Captain Wilson's family is the only officer's family at present with us at the camp. Commissary Sergeant Lacey, a few days ago, received information of sickness in his family, who are at present residing at Marion, N. C. The Sergeant has left camp for that place on a ten days' furlough.

The hucksters and fruit vendors are doing quite a lively trade in and around camp. Butter sells at 25 cts. lb.; eggs, 15 cents a dozen; peaches, 15 and 20 cents a peck; the very best of melons and cantaloupes at 10 cents. Well water, cool and plenty, at a ound, and the health of the command is excellent. Sergeant Richard Williams, of Battery B, is Sergeant-Major. Two more companies, from Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., are expected later in the season.

A small-sized hurricane passed over the camp on the evening of 10th. But for the promptness of the men in securing the tents some of the canvas would have measured the earth. Owing to the extreme heat, no military duties outside of regular guard mounting has as yet been ordered.

The men live quite comfortable, two men to a wall tent. Their tents have flowers, and neat shelving for their clothing.

R. F. D.

It was hoped that the mystery concerning the disappearance of Lieut. Edward Wallace Remey, U. S. N., which occurred on February 17 last, had dispelled by the discovery on Thursday, Aug. 13th, of his dead body floating in the North River, New York, at Pier No. 37. The remains were too much decomposed to be positively identified, but they were supposed to be those of the unfortunate officer. At the Morgue the body was more carefully examined, and an attempt was made to explore the pockets of two coats on the remains, but after a letter in pulp had been found and reserved for microscopical examination further search was abandoned and the clothes were minutely examined. They were found to be such as were worn by Lieutenant Remey when he was last seen, and an endeavor was made to find a naval officer who knew him. Lieutenant C. F. Norton, U. S. N., finally arrived from the Minnesota, and after examining the clothes he was thoroughly convinced that the body was that of his friend, Remey. Word was sent to his brother, Judge-Advocate General Remey, and a telegram was received from him stating that he would reach New York on Friday. On examination of the remains by Colonel Remey and his brother, Commodore Remey, it was decided that they were not those of Lieut. Remey,

THE ARMY.

G. O. 84, H. Q. A., Aug. 4, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 220 of Regulations (amended by G. O. 88, of 1883, from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

220. An enlisted man who has absented himself from his regiment, company or post, without authority, shall forfeit all pay and allowances accruing during such absence, and shall also, upon conviction by court-martial, make good the time lost by such absence. But no man shall be reported a deserter until after the expiration of ten days (should he remain that length of time away), unless the company commander has conclusive evidence of the absentee's intention not to return. Should he not return or be apprehended within the time named, his desertion will date from the time of his unauthorized absence.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 85, H. Q. A., Aug. 5, 1885.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 42 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

42. An officer shall not fill any staff appointment, or other situation the duties of which will detach him from his company, regiment, or corps, until he has served at least three years with his regiment or corps; nor shall any officer so remain detached longer than four years, unless assigned to special duty by the War Department.

II. All officers below the grade of field officer who have been absent for a period of four years or longer from their regiments or corps will be relieved from their present duties as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order, and directed to report for duty with their respective regiments or corps.

III. In the selection of aides-de-camp to fill vacancies created by the operation of the last preceding paragraph, major and brigadier generals will confine their selections to the officers of the regiments of the line of the Army not prohibited in Regulations, and preferably to subalterns.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 86, H. Q. A., Aug. 6, 1885.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 5, 1885.
By authority of the President of the United States, dated July 30, 1885, the military reservation of Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, originally declared by Executive order dated December 10, 1869, and modified by Executive order of January 17, 1877, is further modified to embrace the following described tract of land, viz.:

Commencing at a point at low-water mark on the east bank of the Missouri River opposite Okobajo Island, indicated by an iron post marked U. S. Mil. Res., and running thence in a northerly direction along low-water mark on the east side of the Missouri River to an iron post marked U. S. Mil. Res., on the east bank of the Missouri River; thence north 80 deg. 35 min. east 11,925 feet to an iron post marked U. S. Mil. Res.; thence south 10 deg. 35 min. east 54,461 feet to an iron post marked U. S. Mil. Res.; thence south 79 deg. 35 min. west 9,627 feet to the initial point.

Wm. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 87, H. Q. A., Aug. 7, 1885.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1309 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1309. The inspection of disbursing officers' accounts (required by the act of Congress approved April 20, 1874) will be made once every four months, allowing a reasonable interval between any two examinations.

II. The change above directed will take effect with the commencement of the present fiscal year.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 7, H. Q. A., Aug. 12, 1885.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of July, 1885, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

CANVAS FATIGUE CLOTHING.

The issue of the brown canvas fatigue clothing to mounted men for stable duty is not approved.—(Action of the Lieut. Gen., letter July 6, 1885.)

REWARD AND EXPENSES FOR THE APPREHENSION OF DESERTERS.

The "apprehension, securing, and delivery of deserters and the expenses incident to their pursuit" is provided for in the appropriation for incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, and the necessary orders should be given for the pursuit and apprehension of deserters known to the military authorities. A reward of thirty dollars can properly be paid to any police officer or other citizen who shall seize, apprehend, hold, and deliver a deserter at any convenient point that may be fixed upon for his delivery. A detachment may be sent to apprehend or receive deserters, and the expenses of such detachment are limited by law only to the just and proper expenditure therefor.—(Decision Sec. War, letter July 16, 1885.)

ASSIGNMENT OF GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Assignments of the graduates of the U. S. Military Academy to regiments will in future be made in the interests of the service and, as far as practicable, to their advantage, but without consulting their wishes, except as to corps or arms of the service for which they may be recommended.—(Decision Sec. War, letter July 22, 1885.)

MARKSMAN'S INSIGNIA.

It is entirely immaterial whether the issue of marksman's insignia is made in the department where qualification is attained or in that in which the marksmen are subsequently stationed.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter July 24, 1885.)

DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Under Treasury Department circular, instructions of Aug. 28, (published in G. O. 98, of 1876, from this office, and embodied in par. 165 of the Regulations), a disbursing officer cannot properly draw his check in the name of his clerk, or bearer, to pay fixed salaries, or sums of \$20 and under. Such checks should be drawn in favor of himself, or bearer.—(Decision Sec. Treas., circ. letter July 25, 1885.)

SERVICE CHEVRONS.

Under existing orders and regulations, service chevrons are not to be charged to the enlisted men. The service chevrons are enumerated among other chevrons in the price list of clothing and equipment, in order that they may be more readily found in case it becomes necessary to charge them on account of loss or damage.—(Decision Sec. War, letter July 27, 1885.)

CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

Mattresses, mattress-covers, pillows, pillow-cases, and bed-sheets are considered as part of the permanent equipment of a company, and should be moved with the other equipment upon change of station.—(Decision Sec. War, July 27, 1885.)

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR, WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 6, 1885.

In view of the fact that Mr. J. Ambler Smith is in good standing at the bar and has the confidence of his brethren and the courts, and that he disclaims all intention to convey to the readers of his advertisement that he would have desertions removed by any improper practices, and upon the express understanding that the objectionable words shall be stricken from his advertisement, the order of July 7, 1885, published in circular of July 16, 1885, from this office, suspending J. Ambler Smith, attorney, from further practice in the War Department, has been revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, July 29, 1885.

Pursuant to General Orders 75, Adjutant General's Office, July 30, 1885, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.

The law is supreme.

All legal orders now existing in this Department will be strictly obeyed and rigidly enforced until modified or annulled by the issuing authority or a superior.

JOHN GIBBON, Brig. Gen.

G. O. 14, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Aug. 11, 1885.

The annual competitions for places on the teams of the Department of the East and Division of the Atlantic for this year will take place at Creedmoor, Long Island, N. Y., during the month of September, and will be conducted in the manner prescribed in the "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing for the U. S. Army." Captain Henry G. Litchfield, 2d Artillery, is designated as commanding officer of the detachment of competitors, and will conduct the competitions.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

The journey performed by Brig. Gen. Miles, from Dodge City to Fort Leavenworth, July 27, was necessary for the public service (S. O. 111, July 31, Dept. Mo.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Major E. M. Heyl, Insp. Gen., will proceed to Fort Concho, Tex., and inspect that post (S. O. 93, Aug. 3, D. Texas).

Major G. H. Burton, I. G., will inspect Forts Riley and Hays, Kansas, Forts Lyon, Lewis and the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, and the money accounts of disbursing officers stationed at Denver (S. O. 115, Aug. 5, Dept. Mo.)

On completion of his inspection of Fort Concho, Major E. M. Heyl, Insp. Gen., will proceed to Pittsburgh, Tex., on public service (S. O. 94, Aug. 5, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments

Major George B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., Dept. Platte, will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., on public business (S. O. 74, Aug. 6, D. Platte).

Lieut. Col. James M. Moore, Chief Q. M., Dept. Dakota, will proceed to Chicago on public business (S. O. 84, Aug. 6, Div. Mo.)

Capt. S. T. Cushing, Chief C. S., will proceed to Fort Concho on public business (S. O. 93, Aug. 3, D. Texas).

Pay Department.

The following changes in the stations and duties of the officers of the Pay Dept. are ordered: Major Wm. E. Creary, Paymr., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Cal., and will proceed to Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. T., for duty, relieving Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., who will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and relieve Major Israel O. Dewey, Paymr., who will proceed to Washington, and report to the Paymaster General for duty in his office. Major Asa B. Carey, Paymr., will be relieved from duty in the office of the Paymr. Gen. Sept. 30, and will proceed to San Francisco, and report for duty, with station at San Francisco (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.).

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 127, July 29, D. Columbia).

The journeys performed by Major D. N. Bash, Paymr., from Marfa to Valentine, and return, in making payment to troops, are approved, for mileage (S. O. 92, Aug. 1, D. Texas).

S. O. 93 is amended so as to order Major Geo. F. Robinson, Paymr., to pay Troops C and H, 8th Cav., in the field at Alma and Malone, N. M. (S. O. 45, July 31, D. N. M.).

S. O. 93 is amended so as to relieve Major W. F. Tucker, Paymr., from paying Troops C and H, 8th Cav. (S. O. 45, July 31, D. N. M.).

The leave of absence granted to Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr., is extended to include Aug. 20 (S. O. 81, July 30, D. Dakota).

Major Wm. P. Gould, Paymr., will report by letter to Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles, president of the Army retiring board, at Fort Leavenworth, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.).

Major Joseph W. Wham and Culver C. Sniffen, Pay Dept., are announced as Aides to the Major Gen. Comdg., during the funeral ceremonies of the late General Grant (S. O. 44, Aug. 6, Div. Atlantic).

The order directing Major Wm. P. Gould, Paymr., to appear before the Army retiring board at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is revoked, and by direction of the President, Maj. W. P. Gould, Paymr., having served more than twenty years as a commissioned officer in the Army is retired from active service under the act approved July 5, 1884 (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.).

The leave of absence granted Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., is extended three months (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.).

Medical Department.

Capt. Thomas F. Azpell, Asst. Surg., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service Aug. 10, in conformity with section 1251, R. S. (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.).

During the temporary absence of the Surg. Gen., Major O. L. Huntington, Surg., will take charge of the office of the Surgeon General and perform his duties (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.).

Asst. Surg. Aaron H. Appel will return to his proper station, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 44, Aug. 6, Div. Atlantic).

A. A. Surg. S. S. Boyer is relieved from duty at

Fort Davis, and assigned to duty at Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 94, Aug. 5, D. Texas.)

Asst. Surg. Aaron H. Appel, will proceed from Mt. McGregor to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and return (S. O. 46, Aug. 4, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., Vancouver Barracks, is selected to compete for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 124, July 25, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. W. D. Dietz, Asst. Surg., is transferred from Fort Selden to Fort Stanton, and A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewall from Fort Stanton to Fort Selden, N. M. (S. O. 111, July 31, Dept. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. W. B. Bannister will proceed to Lang's Ranch, N. M., reporting upon arrival to Capt. J. F. Stretch, 10th Inf., as medical officer at that station (F. O. 17, July 20, D. Arizona).

The following details of medical officers and hospital stewards for service in New York City, Aug. 8, are hereby made: One of the medical officers at Willet's Point will accompany the Engineer Battalion to New York, and do duty during the obsequies with the first battalion of regular troops. Asst. Surg. Valery Havard, Fort Wadsworth, will report for duty with the second battalion of regular troops. The hospital stewards at Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Willet's Point, will report, one to accompany each ambulance (S. O. 44, Aug. 6, Div. Atlantic).

A furlough for five months, to take effect Sept. 15, is granted to Hospital Steward John V. Carroll, at Fort Assiniboine (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.).

Hospital Steward Charles Gomes will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 106, Aug. 7, D. East).

The C. O., St. Francis Barracks, Fla., will grant a furlough for four months to Hospital Steward Fred. W. Orth (S. O. 106, Aug. 7, D. East).

A furlough for four months is granted Hospital Steward F. W. Orth (S. O., Aug. 5, H. Q. A.).

Hospital Steward Chas. Gomes will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. East, for temporary duty (S. O., Aug. 5, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

The Battalion of Engineers and Band, under command of Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, will participate in the funeral ceremonies of General Grant, in New York City, on Aug. 8 (S. O. 44, Aug. 6, Div. Atlantic).

The Chief Engineer Officer, Dept. Dakota, will proceed to Fort Shaw, M. T., and from that post on a reconnaissance in Montana Ty. (S. O. 82, Aug. 1, D. Dakota).

Ord. Sergt. Geo. Sutherland is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, and will proceed to Fort Stevens and relieve Ord. Sergt. Elias H. Brodie (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

Leave of absence for two months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Chaplain Osgood E. Herrick, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 46, Aug. 10, Div. Atlantic.)

THE LINE.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Capt. Thomas J. Gregg will inspect certain C., C. and G. E. at Boise Barracks, for which 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., Post Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 122, July 23, D. Columbia).

Capt. Randolph Norwood will inspect certain C., C. and G. E., Q. M. stores, and O. and O. stores at Fort Spokane, for which Capt. Martin E. O'Brien, comdg. Troop H, is accountable (S. O. 127, July 29, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. Frank U. Robinson is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 77, Aug. 1, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. L. M. Brett is temporarily detailed as recruiting officer at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 77, Aug. 1, D. Cal.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Troops F, H, I, and K are selected to remain in the Dept. of Missouri, and will proceed to and take stations as follows: Troops F and H at Fort Sill, I. T.; Troops I and K at Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 113, Aug. 3, Dept. M.).

Troops D and L will march to Henrietta, Tex. (S. O. 113, Aug. 3, Dept. M.).

Major G. A. Purinton will accompany the battalions of the 3d and 8th Cav. to Henrietta (S. O. 113, Aug. 3, Dept. M.).

Major S. B. M. Young will accompany the battalions of the 3d and 8th Cav. as far as Fort Sill, I. T., where he will take station (S. O. 113, Aug. 3, Dept. M.).

Hereafter troop officers will own and ride horses of the same color as the horses of their respective troops (Orders 67, July 19, 3d Cav.).

Chief Trumpeter Charles A. Bessey is appointed Chief Musician, vice Therion, discharged (Orders 70, July 30, 3d Cav.).

S. O. 113 is amended so as to direct Troop D to take station at Fort Sill, I. T., and Troop F to proceed with the battalion of the 8th Cav. to Henrietta, Tex. (S. O. 115, Aug. 5, Dept. M.).

Before a G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks, A. T., of which Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf., was president, 1st Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cav., was tried on two charges: 1st. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and 2d. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. He pleaded in substance "Not guilty," but the court found him "Guilty," with certain exceptions in the specifications to Charge 1st, and sentenced him "To be dismissed the Service." The orders of the President of the U. S. on the case are as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 30, 1885.

The finding of the Court-martial in the case of Lieutenant George F. Chase, 3d Cavalry, is confirmed; but in view of the peculiar circumstances developed by the testimony and his previous good conduct, the sentence is mitigated to suspension from rank, on half pay, for one year.

The proceedings in this case disclose a lamentable condition of affairs, creditable to more than the party convicted, giving pretext to scandal necessarily injurious to the efficiency and discipline of the Service.

It is much to be feared that upon the trial it was not sufficiently borne in mind that military discipline should be founded upon absolute fairness and justice; and that while it exacts of subordinates prompt and cheerful obedience, and the avoidance of needless interference with the conduct of superiors, it enjoins upon superiors a careful consideration of the rights of those under their command, free from caprice and personal resentments.

It is hoped that while Lieutenant Chase is punished, other parties related to the transactions which led to his conviction may be admonished that their behavior falls far below the standard which should measure the conduct of those in the Army of the United States.

By direction of the Secretary of War the sentence, as mitigated, in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. George F. Chase, 3d Cav., will take effect Aug. 15, 1885.

Before the same court Lieut. Chase was again tried: Charge I. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Charge II. Insubordinate conduct to the prejudice, etc. Charge III. Violation of the 20th Article of War. Charge IV. Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War. The specifications, of which he was found guilty, allege the presentation in an official communication of certain false and malicious statements to the prejudice of his post commander, Major G. A. Purington, 3d Cav.; making a statement conveying the false impression that the Dept. Commander used certain charges against Major Purington as a means to compel said Purington to shape his finding in a Court of Inquiry so as to shield the Dept. Commander (Brig.-Gen. Crook) and Capt. Crawford, and find favorably to them; conveying to the Division Commander a false impression that the Inspector-General, Dept. Arizona (Major A. K. Arnold, 6th Cav.), was partial and did not do his duty conscientiously; making disrespectful, insubordinate, and misleading statements accusing Lieut. Boughton of unofficerlike conduct and the post commander of upholding him in it; making insubordinate statement in writing conveying the false impression that Major Purington had defied him his legal and just rights; demanding of an enlisted man the subject of a conversation he had with Major Purington, and saying in his presence "in an excited and violent manner, 'G—d—him! I have made it hot for other commanding officers and I'll make it hot for him!'" making use of his official position to convert the proceedings of a Board of Survey into a weapon of satire and personal ridicule at the expense of 2d Lieut. D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; neglecting and refusing or failing to obey an order to furnish a report called for.

He was found guilty of the first, second, and fourth charges; not guilty of the third and five specifications, and guilty of ten out of the sixteen specifications under the other charges. He was sentenced "To be dismissed the Service of the United States." The action was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 30, 1885.

The proceedings in the foregoing case are approved, and the sentence awarded hereby remitted.
GROVER CLEVELAND.
(G. C.-M. O. 78, Aug. 30.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. H. De H. Waite. (S. O. 47, Art. School, Aug. 13.)
The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause twenty-one recruits to be forwarded to such points in the Dept. of Missouri as the Comdg. General of the Department shall designate for assignment to the 5th Cav. (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

The veterinary surgeon, 6th Cav., will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., for temporary duty (S. O. 45, July 31, D. N. M.)
The following have qualified as sharpshooters: Troop K—2d Lieut. Hodgson, 87.17; 1st Sergt. Welsh, 90.33; Sergt. Neely, 89. Fig. of Merit, 53.

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturges.

1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling to conduct recruits to Custer Station, M. T., and then will proceed to join his proper station, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 81, July 30, D. Dak.)
1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington is detailed additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 82, Aug. 1, D. Dak.)
Capt. James M. Bell will return to Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 82, Aug. 1, D. Dak.)
The C. O. Fort Buford will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Thomas Murray, Troop L (S. O. 82, Aug. 1, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Capt. George F. Foote, having been found by an Army Retraining Board incapacitated for active service, is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The two troops of the 9th Cav. now at or near Caldwell will move to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and the third troop, now in the Indian Territory, will march to Caldwell and move thence by rail to the same post (S. O. 112, Aug. 1, Dept. M.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton, Fort Canby, is selected to compete for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 123, July 24, D. Columbia.)
1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Canby (S. O. 123, July 24, D. Columbia.)
1st Lieut. John P. Wisser is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Canby and detailed as J.-A. (S. O. 123, July 24, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 20, is granted Capt. James M. Ingalls, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 107, Aug. 10, D. East.)
Leave of absence until Sept. 1 is granted 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 170, Aug. 13, D. East.)
Capt. John A. Darling is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., for Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 77, Aug. 1, D. Cal.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Capt. Henry G. Litchfield will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., on business connected with the approaching Division and Department Rifle Competitions (S. O. 48, Aug. 12, Div. A.)
Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. G. F. Barney (S. O. 46, Aug. 12, Art. School.)
2d Lieut. Melzar C. Richards is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Alabama Agricultural College, Auburn, Ala., to take effect Oct. 1, 1885, and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla. (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)
The leave granted 1st Lieut. George P. Scriven is extended ten days (S. O. 107, Aug. 10, D. East.)
His duties in connection with the obsequies of General Grant having been concluded, 1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly is relieved from duty as Acting A. D. C. on the staff of the Major-General commanding (S. O. 47, Aug. 11, Div. A.)
The order detailing 1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward at the East Florida Seminary is revoked (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Capt. Frank G. Smith, Fort Snelling, to take effect about Aug. 1 (S. O. 80, July 20, D. Dak.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. J. B. Campbell is extended two days (S. O. 45, Aug. 7, Art. School.)
The detachment of the 4th Artillery, commanded by 2d Lieut. Charles L. Corbell, now at Fort Columbus, will return to Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 46, Aug. 10, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 167, Aug. 10, D. East.)

Capt. J. P. Story, 1st Lieut. A. S. Cummins and H. L. Anderson, 1st Sergt. John Dallaghan, H. Corpl. W. D. Huddleson, Privates G. Casey and W. Morgan, and Musician H. Chilton, K. and Private S. W. Glassford, M. have qualified as sharpshooters.

Referring to the death of Private Timothy Allman, Bat. H, Fort Warren, by a premature explosion at Saratoga, to which we referred last week, the Boston Herald says: "Capt. J. P. Story, battery commander, states that he took every possible precaution, and 'No. 3 man' insists that he covered the vent very carefully, and was assisted in so doing by the corporal, who placed his thumb on that of 'No. 3.' An explanation which seems probable is that the cannon, an old one furnished from the Watervliet Arsenal, was honeycombed, and a particle of fire secreted in the breech ignited the new cartridge as it was rammed home. Private Allman was a brave soldier, and after he had regained consciousness insisted that his wounded hand should be shown to him. Looking at it he said to the surgeon: 'I suppose you have got to cut them off, but make a neat job of it.' The fingers were removed, but he failed rapidly and died from the shock."

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

The following troops in New York Harbor will proceed to New York City, Aug. 8, to take part in the funeral ceremonies of the late General Grant: Light Bat. F, under command of Capt. Wallace F. Randolph. A battalion to consist of four batteries, under command of Major Abram C. Wildrick, viz.: Bat. I, L. and M, from Fort Hamilton; Bat. H, from Fort Columbus. The band from Fort Hamilton. A battalion, forming the guard of honor, under command of Capt. William B. Beck, to consist of Bat. A, and Co. E, 12th U. S. Inf., with the David's Island band (S. O. 44, Aug. 6, Div. A.)

Bat. H (Fessenden's) will take post as a guard over the tomb of ex-President, General Ulysses S. Grant, at Riverside Park, New York, for a period of thirty days from the date of interment (Aug. 8) (S. O. 44, Aug. 6, Div. A.)

At the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies at Riverside Park, Aug. 8, 2d Lieut. Charles G. Treat will report to the C. O. Bat. H for temporary duty (S. O. 44, Aug. 6, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. James C. Bush is relieved from duty at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Conn., to take effect Oct. 1 (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Elbridge R. Hills, Adjt. (S. O. 166, Aug. 7, D. East.)

After the firing of three volleys of musketry and of three salvos of artillery at the interment of the late General Grant, Aug. 8, the President's salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by Light Bat. F (Randolph's) (S. O. 45, Aug. 7, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, now on temporary duty with Bat. A, will rejoin his proper battery at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 46, Aug. 10, Div. A.)

Their duties in connection with the obsequies of General Grant having been concluded, Capt. Richard W. Young, Act. J.-A., and 2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen are relieved from temporary duty as Acting Aides-de-camp on the staff of the Major-General commanding (S. O. 48, Aug. 12, Div. A.)

Leave of absence for two months, to commence on or about Sept. 18, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 49, Aug. 13, Div. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Major R. Lodor. (S. O. 47, Art. School, Aug. 13.)
Corpl. John Coughlin, Bat. E, has been promoted sergeant.
Corpl. James Hardman has been promoted sergeant, to date Aug. 10, 1885, and Private John McQueen appointed corporal in Bat. H.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Div. of Missouri, will proceed to Fort Snelling on duty in connection with the rifle competitions at that place (S. O. 85, Aug. 7, Div. M.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

2d Lieuts. Abner Pickering, Fort Cœur d'Alene, and Henry H. Benham, Fort Townsend, are selected to compete for places on the Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 122, July 23, D. Columbia.)
Col. Frank Wheaton will inspect certain C. and G. E. Q. M. stores, and four mules at Fort Cœur d'Alene, for which 1st Lieut. Sidney E. Clark, R. Q. M. 2d Inf., Post Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 125, July 27, D. Columbia.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

1st Lieut. Arthur Williams is relieved from temporary duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 12, Aug. 1, Dept. M.)
The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifteen recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 3d Inf. (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

2d Lieut. Edward H. Browne, A. A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in connection with the Dept. Rifle Competition, his services being required at Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 74, Aug. 6, D. Platte.)
Sergt. F. S. Ivanhoe, Co. G, selected to contest for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team, is relieved, and will report to his company commander for duty (S. O. 74, Aug. 6, D. Platte.)

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, A. D. C., from Dodge City to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 27, was necessary for the public service (S. O. 111, July 31, Dept. M.)
The C. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will grant furloughs for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to 1st Sergt. Silas A. Coles, Co. C, and 1st Sergt. Thomas Rogers, Co. D (S. O. 80, July 20, D. Dak.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Leave of absence for two months is granted 2d

Lieut. John L. Barbour, Fort Laramie, to take effect on or about Sept. 30 (S. O. 86, Aug. 10, Div. M.)

Chief Musician James Watters, selected to contest for a place on the Dept. Rifle Team, will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 73, Aug. 4, D. Platte.)
Q. M. Sergt. James Hackett will report to the Board at Fort Laramie for examination for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant (S. O. 74, Aug. 6, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

1st Lieut. Chas. M. Bailly, Adjt., is appointed range officer at the Department and Division Rifle Competitions at the Presidio (S. O. 70, Aug. 1, Div. P.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Co. E, now at Fort Reno, will return to Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 113, Aug. 3, Dept. M.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Capt. G. K. Sanderson is detailed for duty as additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 82, Aug. 1, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

1st Lieut. M. F. Waltz is announced as A. D. C. to the Major-General commanding during the funeral ceremonies of the late General Grant (S. O. 44, Aug. 6, Div. A.)

1st Lieuts. W. W. Wotherspoon, R. Q. M., and M. F. Waltz will return to their respective stations, Madison Barracks and Plattsburg Barracks (S. O. 44, Aug. 6, Div. A.)

Co. E will form portion of the guard of honor at the funeral of General Grant in New York, Aug. 8 (S. O. 44, Aug. 6, Div. A.)

Co. E (Brown's), now at Fort Columbus, will return to Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 46, Aug. 10, Div. A.)

Sergt. J. M. Williams, Co. F, has qualified as sharpshooter.

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

1st Lieut. W. W. Tyler is relieved from duty at Fort Wingate and will proceed to Fort Selden, N. M. (S. O. 46, Aug. 4, D. N. M.)

The following officers and men have qualified as sharpshooters: Field and Staff—Lieut.-Col. Crofton, 88.17. Co. D—1st Lieut. Bishop, 91; 1st Sergt. Murphy, 93; Sergt. Exener, 88.33; Private McLoughlin, 87.67. Co. F—1st Sergt. McGuire, 89.33; Sergt. Sennecke, 87.17; Sergt. Allen, 89. Co. G—Sergt. McKenna, 88.50. Co. H—Sergt. Mansfield, 89; Sergt. Nanjokes, 90; Private Friese, 89.33; Private Evans, 88. Co. I—Capt. Auman, 93.17; Corpl. Allen, 89. Fig. of Merit of Companies—H, 90; D, 94.60; I, 75; E, 71; G, 71.

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

2d Lieut. William A. Kimball, Vancouver Barracks, is detailed as A. A. Q. M. at Spokane Falls (S. O. 125, July 27, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. William W. McComman, Adjt., Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 127, July 29, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. James A. Buchanan and 2d Lieut. Frank F. Eastman, Vancouver Barracks, are selected to compete for places on the Dept. Rifle Team (S. O. 126, July 28, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

2d Lieut. J. A. Maney is detailed additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 82, Aug. 1, D. Dak.)

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. William O. Cory is extended one month (S. O. 86, Aug. 10, Div. M.)

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifteen recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 15th Inf. (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Capt. C. S. Roberts, A. A. D. C., will proceed to Albuquerque, and from there to Whipple Barracks, under special instructions from Gen. Crook (P. O. 18, July 27, D. Ariz.)

Capt. C. S. Roberts, having reported from duty as Aide-de-camp to the Department Commander in the field against hostile Apaches, is announced as Acting Judge-advocate, Dept. Ariz. (G. O. 15, Aug. 5, D. Ariz.)

Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Offey will visit the camp of the 5th Regiment Ohio National Guard at Cleveland, Ohio, during the period of its encampment, commencing Aug. 13, 1885, for the purpose of inspecting that regiment (S. O., Aug. 12, H. Q. A.)
The C. O. Dept. Rifle Camp, Fort Snelling, will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Patrick Mitchell, Co. F (S. O. 82, Aug. 1, D. Dak.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Co. G, H, and K, now at Fort Reno, will march to Crisfield and there take station (S. O. 113, Aug. 3, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, Camp Rice, Tex. (S. O. 92, Aug. 1, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation from Minneapolis to Fort Snelling for 1st Lieut. Herbert S. Foster and eleven enlisted men (S. O. 81, July 30, D. Dak.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Co. I is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, and will take station at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. (S. O. 73, Aug. 4, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Co. F, now at Fort Reno, will march to Crisfield and there take station (S. O. 113, Aug. 3, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect about Sept. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. H. H. Ketchum (S. O., Aug. 5, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Major Samuel Owenshine is assigned to duty at Fort Porter, N. Y., and will proceed to and assume command of that post (S. O. 169, Aug. 12, D. East.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt has qualified as sharpshooter.

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Capt. Gaines Lawson is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling (S. O. 80, July 20, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 8, 1885.

APPOINTMENT.

2d Lieutenant Sidney E. Stuart, 1st Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, August 6, 1885, vice Lyon, promoted.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., July 29. Detail: Col. John P. Hatch, 2d Cav.; Major John W. Williams, Surg.; Capt. James N. Wheelan and William C. Rawolle, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis and Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 2d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 124, July 25, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Meade, D. T., Aug. 10. Detail: Lieut.-Col. J. G. Tiltford and Major Samuel M. Whitside, 7th Cav.; Capt. D. D. Van Valzah, 25th Inf.; Capt. Charles S. Hsley and Edward G. Mathey, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harry Reade and James C. Ord, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Horatio G. Siekel, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Carroll A. Devol, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George H. Cameron, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 81, July 30, D. Dak.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., Aug. 13. Detail: Capt. J. G. Turnbull and G. F. Barstow, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. J. DeB. W. Gardiner, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. L. Clem, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts and H. H. Ludlow, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 168, Aug. 11, D. East.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Aug. 14. Detail: Capt. T. M. K. Smith, 23d Inf.; Capt. L. C. Forsyth, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, and 2d Lieut. James K. Thompson, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. S. A. Dyer, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 169, Aug. 12, D. East.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 14. Detail: Capt. W. B. Beck and Charles Morris, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. W. W. Gray, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes and W. B. McCallum and 2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 169, Aug. 12, D. East.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 14. Detail: Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art.; Capt. J. H. Calef, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. G. H. Torney, Med. Dept.; Capt. Charles A. Booth, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Dept.; Capt. W. A. Kobbé, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 169, Aug. 12, D. East.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Aug. 17. Detail: Major F. L. Guenther, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. Blair D. Taylor, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor and John H. Gifford and 2d Lieut. M. C. Richards, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 170, Aug. 13, D. East.)

At Columbus Barracks, O., Aug. 17. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Offley, 17th Inf.; Major Chas. R. Greenleaf, Surg.; Capt. William Fletcher, 20th Inf.; Capt. Daniel F. Callinan, 1st Inf.; Capt. Chas. G. Penney, 6th Inf.; Capt. Andrew H. Young, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Alexander Ogle, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John McMartin, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

At West Point, N. Y., Aug. 17. Detail: Major William S. Stanton, Corps of Engrs.; Capt. James P. Kimball, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William M. Black, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. David Price and 2d Lieut. John L. Chamberlin, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

Army Boards.

The Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, convened by S. O. 174, of 1884, is dissolved (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

An Army Retiring Board will convene at Fort Leavenworth for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig.-General Nelson A. Miles; Col. Thomas H. Ruger, 18th Inf.; Major Bennett A. Clements, Surg.; Major James P. Martin, A. A. G., and Major Johnson V. D. Middleton, Surg. The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri will detail a recorder for the Board (S. O., Aug. 7, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter, 14th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, C. S., and 2d Lieut. William B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., will convene at Vancouver Depot, July 27, to fix the responsibility for the loss of one cavalry horse for which Capt. William S. Patten, A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 123, July 24, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort Laramie to report upon the qualifications of enlisted men for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Detail: Capt. Daniel W. Benham and Richard Combs, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John T. Van Orsdale, R. Q. M., 7th Inf. (S. O. 74, Aug. 6, D. Platte.)

A Board of Officers will convene at Fort Marcy, N. M., Aug. 4, to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of the Post School House, and the addition to the 15th Infantry band quarters. Detail: Capt. C. J. Dickey, 23d Inf.; Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M., 13th Inf. (S. O. 46, Aug. 4, D. N. M.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

The following named enlisted men are, by direction of the President, upon their own applications, placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergts. E. H. Brodie and Hugh McDermott, U. S. A.; Sergts. Francis O'Connor, Troop B, 2d Cav., and Conrad Schroeder, Bat. H, 5th Art. (S. O., Aug. 6, H. Q. A.)

Service Chevrons.—Under existing orders and regulations, Service chevrons are not to be charged to the enlisted men. In the publication of the annual price lists for clothing and equipment since 1881, it has been the custom to enumerate the Service chevrons among the other cases in order that they might be more readily found in case of loss or damage. (Letter A. G. O., May 28.)

ACTING SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has directed that a supplemental competitive examination be held at the Treasury Department August 25 to fill seven vacancies of the grade of cadets in the Revenue Marine Service.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

General J. H. Potter, Colonel 24th U. S. Infantry, wrote to General Miles, July 29, from Camp Supply: "The Indian scouts arrived yesterday. On their way here they found the body of young Sitting Medicine, a son of Little Robe. The body was found about nine miles from the post. He had been shot through the heart. His horse had been shot also. The horse was saddled and bridled and lay near the murdered man. Sitting Medicine's rifle lay under his horse. Apparently nothing was disturbed. The head of the man was some 30 or 40 yards from the body. The Indians think that it had been cut off. The body was very much decomposed. I had it brought to the post for burial. The Agent, Captain Lee, reports that Little Robe will come here as soon as he can. The scouts were rather excited about the matter, but are now quiet. I think they think he was murdered by white men—cowboys. I do not think that the murderers can be discovered, but will try and find out who did the killing."

A despatch of Aug. 11, from Caldwell, says: "The Payne Oklahoma Colony is breaking up, in compliance with instructions from Capt. Couch. He interprets the present action of the Administration as the inauguration of a movement which will lead to the opening of Oklahoma in the near future, and, with a desire to avoid causing embarrassment of the work, he has requested the colony for the present to disband."

In a letter to President Cleveland from Governor Martin, of Kansas, he urges the establishment of military posts in Southwestern Kansas, near Kiowa, and Deep Hole, and a third post on the Cimarron River, near the one hundredth meridian. The Governor does not consider the Indian troubles finally settled. He believes the dissatisfaction will be renewed when a reduction of their rations, as the result of the new census, is felt, along with the cessation of revenue from cattle leases.

Department of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.

A despatch received Aug. 11 from Deming, N. M., says: "Fort Bowie advises state that Geronimo is now in the southern part of the Sierra Madre, 300 miles below the border, with two commands following him."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE following-named candidate have been designated to appear for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy: James H. Hamilton, Holyoke, Mass.; H. Wirt Strickler, McGaheysville, Va.; Wm. Lucy Kenly, Jr., Lake Montebello, Baltimore County, Md.; Seymour W. Hancock, New Berne, N. C.

CAN THIS BE BEATEN?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I SEND you the figure of merit of Fort Sully, D. T., garrisoned by headquarters and four companies of the 11th Infantry, at the end of its third month's work:

	S. S.	M. M.	1C.	2C.	3C.	Fig. M.
Band.....	5	12	..	1	..	123.89
Company A.....	37	6	..	..	..	186.05
" D.....	22	11	..	..	..	166.67
" E.....	32	11	..	..	..	174.42
" K.....	14	27	..	..	..	134.15
Post.....	110	67	..	1	..	161.40
		Yours,				D.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT THOMAS, A. T.

Aug. 6, 1885.

On August 3, two Troops of the 10th Cavalry under command of Capt. Kennedy left Fort Thomas per telegraphic orders with directions to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Arizona, by letter, upon their arrival at Bowie Station. The officers with those two Troops are 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Beck, commanding Troop C, 2d Lieut. James W. Watson, and 2d Lieut. P. E. Tripp, of Co. G, (Capt. Lee's) Troop, on temporary duty with Troop C.

They expect to be gone six weeks or two months, as they are to go into camp somewhere in the vicinity of the San Simon Mountains. It is generally thought, or rather understood, that Geronimo's band will not be allowed to steal their way back to the reservation alive, but that it is the intention of the Commanding General to capture them at all hazards. The heat here is perfectly intense, and since the allowance of transportation on the fruits and vegetables from California has been cut off, the health of the garrison does not seem so good. We are in hopes, however, that we will soon again be granted this most necessary indulgence, as hitherto it has been the rule to provide an agent for this purpose at the proper stations, and there is no good reason now why it should be discontinued, as the need of potatoes for the troops is almost imperative, and the lemons are absolute sanitary salvation in so hot a place where even the thought of ice is preposterous. In cases of slow, debilitating fever lemons are a perfect godsend.

To those living where they are surrounded by luxurious indulgences, it is almost impossible to understand how forlorn and deprived many of their fellow creatures (just as worthy and in the same station of life as they) are compelled to be on account of having to serve at isolated stations. That these are the fortunes of war we all know, but where a small consideration can contribute to their health it seems quite questionable that it should not be a matter to receive prompt attention, and continued censure from those high in authority, and we have no doubt that upon being properly represented to the right parties we will again be allowed our transportation for this purpose. We hope so at least.

THE funniest serious thing in the world is a militia court-martial, where the members sit in uniform in hot weather, and find that they cannot stop the prisoner's pay, because there is no pay, and find they cannot dismiss him from the Service any quicker than he wants to be dismissed, but discipline must be kept up.—N. Y. Picayune.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station.—Act. R.-Adm. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At New York Navy-yard. Will probably be sent to San Domingo.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. At Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 10. Destination, probably, Coast of Maine, with the Tennessee.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltse. At New York Aug. 8. Ordered to New Orleans, La., on special service—from there goes to Washington, D. C. Will sail about Aug. 14.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. At New York August 8. Expects to go to the Coast of Maine, Eastport, and Bar Harbor.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. Left Aspinwall, for New Orleans, Aug. 8, on special service—thence to Washington.

South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English commanding.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. At Rio Janeiro Aug. 1, per cable.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro, July 18, as reported by telegraph.

European Station.—R.-Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Reported by cable to have passed Copenhagen, Denmark, July 26.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Reported by cable to have passed Copenhagen, Denmark, July 26.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Would sail from Smyrna July 1, after asking a firman to proceed to Constantinople, and would endeavor to be there on the arrival of the U. S. Minister.

Pacific Station.—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. At Mare Island, Cal. Repairs completed.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Guayaquil, June 29—to sail for Payta, Peru.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Sailed from Mare Island, Cal., June 30, 1885, for Panama. At Pichaliqui July 20.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at Karter Bay, July 21, having left Sitka June 23. Lieut. Comdr. Nichols visited personally the coal deposits on Kootzuanah Inlet. No work having been done, it was difficult to determine what may be found there. The heavy timber makes prospecting difficult, and the croppings are mostly below high water. The quality of the coal is good, and all indications are that the mother vein will readily be found when looked for. There is active prospecting at Kon Island. Large deposits of excellent marble for both building and monumental purposes have also lately been located in the vicinity of Killisnoo. The Pinta has visited Wrangel Straits, Wrangel, Naha Bay, Ward Cove—at the latter place assisting the Coast Survey steamer Patterson in surveying work. Received mails, July 14, by steamer, at Ward Cove. Visited also Port Tongass. The Patterson has her headquarters at Karter Bay. The mail steamer was expected on her down trip, July 22, and then the Pinta would fill up with coal and visit Howcan, Hewak and Shakair—returning to Sitka by way of Juneau.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, July 30. Will proceed to Panama, U. S. of C.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Sailed from Panama, July 25, for San Francisco. Expected to touch at Acapulco and Pichaliqui for coal.

Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear-Adm. J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at Chemulpo, Corea, June 16, 1885, relieving the Trenton.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. To proceed to New York, via Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Horn. A cable from Comdr. Barker, Aug. 10, reports vessel at Socrata (probably Socra-Kata, south side of Java). She doubtless passed through the Straits of Sunda.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Comdr. Pur-nell F. Harrington. To proceed to New York, via Zanzibar, the Camoro Islands, Madagascar, ports on the S. E. Coast of Africa, and Cape of Good Hope. At Singapore, July 27, on way home.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Arrived at Hong Kong, July 22, as reported by cablegram.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Amoy, China, June 27. Will go to Canton, to take the place of the Palos.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At New York. To sail shortly for China, via Suez Canal, stopping en route at Gibraltar.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Arrived at Shanghai, June 14.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander

T. Nelson. At Canton June 27—to be relieved by the *Monocacy*, and then go to the Min river as the relief of the *Enterprise*.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Nagasaki June 27, having arrived 22d from Chemulpo.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Left Madeira July 25 for Newport. To arrive not earlier than Sept. 5.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunnership ship. She is moored off West 30th Street, North River. Her boats run from a float at West 27th Street Pier. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Left Madeira July 25 for Newport. To arrive not earlier than Sept. 5.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. Left Madeira July 25 for Newport. To arrive not later than Sept. 5.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns. Practice ship of Naval Academy. Commander Charles L. Huntington. On her annual cruise. Has left Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York, at last accounts.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn. On the afternoon of Aug. 4, his Excellency Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, with several of the Staff officers, paid an official visit to the *Michigan*. They were received on board with due ceremony and courtesy, and saluted with 17 guns. The vessel was moored a short distance in the Lake, and the crew exercised at general quarters and in various drills, and a few rounds fired from the Gatlin gun and two shots from the 30-pounder B. L. rifle at a target. The Governor made a minute inspection of the ship, and appeared gratified with his visit.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At New York Navy-yard.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Sheppard. N. Y. School ship. At New London, Conn.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Mate Harold Neilson. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns. Washington, D. C. Was put out of commission at Washington Aug. 12. She is to be towed to City Point as soon as some slight repairs are made.

DALE, 8 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship. At Washington. Officers and crew of the *Wyandotte* transferred to her. Put into commission at Washington Aug. 12.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ADMIRAL JOUETT, commanding the Atlantic Squadron, received a cable from Aspinwall to the effect that the United States steamship *Yantic* had captured the stolen tugboat *Gamecock* and taken her into that port. It will be remembered that when Preston's revolutionary troops were being formed on the Isthmus the Panama Railroad Company's tug *Gamecock* lay at the Pacific Mail dock at Aspinwall. The rebel chief caused her to be seized, put a crew of desperate men on board and sent her out to prey upon Colombian commerce. The *Yantic* sailed from Aspinwall on August 3, and when one day out ran across the stolen tugboat. After a chase she got within hailing distance, and Captain Wildes ordered the *Gamecock* to heave to and surrender. This was refused, and a shot was fired across her bow, when she stopped, and a boat's crew was sent off to her. Putting a prize crew aboard the captured vessel, both returned to Aspinwall, where the *Gamecock* was tied up to the dock.

SECRETARY of the Navy Whitney paid an official visit to the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday August 10, and was closeted for two hours with Commodore Chandler. The question of shipbuilding at the yard is said to have been discussed, and that it was decided to build at least one of the new ships there.

A ONE-SIDED six-inning game of base ball was played at the Marine base ball grounds on Wednesday between officers of the North Atlantic Squadron and the Marine Base Ball Club, in which the former were "chickened," not being able to bat the effective twirl of the Marine pitcher. Following is the score: Marines, 23; Officers, 0.

DESPATCHES by mail from Commander Terry, commanding training squadron, dated July 23, reports intention of sailing next day from Funchal, Madeira, and to reach Newport not earlier than Sept. 5. The crews of the training ships had been granted liberty at Funchal. At Lisbon, owing to strong winds and tides, much could not be done in sail and boat exercises, and the vessels had remained

longer at Madeira than was originally intended for that purpose. The boys have made steady progress. The French training frigate *Resolue* was found in port, but sailed July 12 for France, via Azores. The Danish corvette *Fyen* arrived and left on the 16th. Commander Terry had exchanged visits with the Civil Governor of Madeira.

THE U. S. tug *Pilgrim* was offered at auction at the League Island Navy-yard on Aug. 12. Only two bids, \$1,250 and \$3,000—the latter made by A. Purves and Son, of Philadelphia, to whom she was knocked off, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

THE Navy Department has informed the American makers of chronometers that twelve new chronometers will be purchased this fall, and that all dealers wishing to compete must deposit their specimens at the Naval Observatory before Jan. 1 next, when the six months' test will begin. It is expected that over forty of the best makes, with all the improvements now demanded, will be entered for competition.

THE Smith Court-martial has completed its work, and Aug. 11 the court was temporarily adjourned. The findings will be sent to the President for his approval or disapproval.

THE repairs and overhauling of the U. S. S. *Brooklyn* will be furnished in about a month; *Tallapoosa*, 2 months; *Essex*, 3 months; *Vandalia*, 4 to 3 months, and *Adams*, 3 months. No commanding officers have been selected yet.

Congress, at its last session, appropriated \$7,000 for the erection of buildings on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in which to test compasses used by Naval vessels. The latest improvement is the liquid compass made by a Boston firm, the needle floating in alcohol. When the liquid compass was first introduced it was not long before the sailors discovered that the watery looking substance was alcohol. For lack of something better to intoxicate, the compass liquid was freely taken from the spare compasses kept in the ship's storeroom. Corrosive sublimate is now mixed with the liquid, and each compass bears the legend, "This liquid contains poison." In the new building, the fluctuations of the earth's magnetism will also be carefully observed with the latest instruments invented for that purpose. The additional room now provided will take from the Navy Department much of the material arranged in the Bureau of Navigation and transfer it to its proper place in the compass testing house.

THE Acting Secretary of the Navy has made the following appointments in the New York Navy-yard: John Anderson, to be master machinist; J. P. Howatt to be quartermaster machinist; John O'Rourke to be master boiler-maker; Charles McWade to be master moulder; George Stanley to be master sailmaker; Edward Atwell to be quartermaster rigger; James R. McGee to be master shipwright; George McMullen to be master joiner; Joseph Brown to be master plumber and coppersmith; Alfred Sweeney to be master shipsmith; Titus E. Dodge to be quartermaster sparmaker; James Furlong to be quartermaster and blockmaker; Louis Rhodes to be quartermaster and caulker; Samuel W. Tompkins to be master boatbuilder; Thomas A. Craig to be leading man painter.

NAVY GAZETTE

Ordered.

AUG. 10.—Assistant Engineer Clarence A. Carr, to the *Omaha*.

AUG. 11.—Assistant Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon, to duty at the Delaware River Iron Works at Chester, Pa., as member of Board of which Naval Constructor R. W. Steele is president.

Assistant Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood, from duty under the Advisory Board and ordered to duty as member of Board of which Naval Constructor R. W. Steele is president.

AUG. 13.—Ensign George W. Street, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Detached.

AUG. 9.—Naval Cadet Robert B. Howell, from the *Omaha* and placed on sick leave.

AUG. 10.—Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton from the *Omaha* and placed on sick leave.

AUG. 13.—Ensign Hugh Rodman, from the *Hartford*, ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Warranted.

Frank S. Sheppard, having served the period at sea required by regulation as an acting carpenter, has been warranted a carpenter in the Navy from Oct. 14, 1881.

Examining Board.

Naval Constructor R. W. Steele has been appointed president and Assistant Naval Constructors J. F. Hanscom, John B. Hoover, Richard Gatewood and Lewis Nixon members of a Board, to meet at the Delaware River Iron Works for the purpose of making an examination of the steel cruisers *Chicago*, *Boston* and *Atlanta*.

Resigned.

The resignation of Assistant Engineer Mortimer E. Cooley accepted to take effect Jan. 1, 1886.

Placed on retired list.

Commodore Oscar C. Badger from Aug. 12.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General, for the week ending Aug. 12, 1885:

Gerardo Satta, Master of the Band, July 13, U. S. S. *Lancaster*, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

CONTRACTS FOR THE NEW CRUISERS.

THE Secretary of the Navy has sent the following to Mr. John Roach and his assignees:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, AUG. 6, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: By the seventh clause of your contract with the United States, dated July 23, 1883, for the construction of one steel cruiser of about 4,500 tons displacement, it was agreed that the hull, machinery, and fittings of such vessel should be completed and ready for inspection, for the purpose of delivery, on or before the expiration of 18 months from the date of the contract. It was further provided in

the eleventh clause that in case of the failure or omission of the contractor, at any stage of the work prior to final completion, from any cause other than the order of the Secretary of the Navy, to go forward with the work and make satisfactory progress toward its completion, it should be optional with the Secretary to declare the contract forfeited. More than six months have now elapsed since the expiration of the limit thus fixed, and the work upon the vessel has been stopped, while much remains to be done before she can be finally completed. At the same time it is evident that public interests require the vessel in question, known as the *Chicago*, to be completed with all practicable speed, and it has therefore become necessary for the Department to take immediate and definite action looking to that end.

Under these circumstances, and in consequence of the failure of the contractors to proceed with the work, I have to inform you that the contract above referred to is hereby declared to be forfeited on the part of the contractors, and that the rights of the United States under the contract, and especially under the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth clauses thereof, are now operative. You are further informed that it is the intention of the Department, after the inventory of the vessels have been had, to take steps for the prosecution of the work and the completion of the said vessel in accordance with the conditions expressed in the contract, and that in the meantime the chiefs of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair of this Department will take charge of the vessel, machinery, materials and fittings. Very respectfully,

WM. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Similar letters were also sent in regard to the *Atlanta* and the *Boston*, and an order was issued to the chiefs of certain bureaus to take charge of the work. In issuing the order Secretary Whitney says:

The order issued to-day with reference to the *Boston*, *Atlanta* and *Chicago* is made in pursuance of my duties under the eleventh clause of the contract. Under that section there is to follow an inventory, showing to what point of completion the vessels have come and what material is on hand in the contractor's yard which has been provided for the ships and how far the work has progressed, to be followed by a valuation of these things. There is then a provision that the Department shall decide whether to complete the ships. As the matter now stands there is no question of my duty to go on and do this, and it works an incidental benefit, of course, to the contractor and to his employees. The Government steps into the yard, takes possession of the ships, the plant, etc., and pays for the completion, and then has an accounting with the contractor at the end, and if there is any profit the contractor has it, and if there is any loss he pays it. Under these circumstances it is entirely fit for the heads of the bureaus having the supervision of the work to use the contractor's force and his plant for the purpose.

The Secretary's letter to Chief Engineer Loring and Chief Constructor Wilson, directing them to take charge of the work on the three vessels, is as follows:

The contracts for the construction of the steel cruisers *Chicago*, *Boston* and *Atlanta* having been by letter of this date addressed to the contractors, declared forfeited on the part of the contractor, you will at once take charge of the vessels and machinery, together with the materials and fittings, or so much thereof as have been constructed, furnished, or on hand for the purposes of construction. You are further instructed to proceed without delay to take and file a full and complete statement and inventory of all work done or commenced in, upon, or about the hulls, machinery and fittings of said vessels, and of all materials on hand applicable thereto. Such charge will continue until further orders, and you will make such arrangements in your respective bureaus as may be necessary in carrying these instructions into effect.

Copies of the above letter were also sent to the Advisory Board.

At a conference in New York between Secretary Whitney, Messrs. Quintard and Weed, the assignees of John Roach and Son, and their counsel, A. J. Vanderpool, it was decided that Secretary Whitney is to take charge of the works, plant and tools of John Roach and Sons and to finish the cruisers. Mr. Weed is to handle the money and make the profit, if there is any, acting virtually in the capacity of the Government's agent. Secretary Whitney found that the contract price for work yet to be done on the *Chicago* amounted to about \$385,000. The contract price for the completion of the *Atlanta* and *Boston* was \$550,000 each, and the work to be done would cost about \$40,000 each. The assignees are to furnish the labor, materials and tools, and vessel. If, however, it should cost more money than the stipulated price to finish the cruisers, the bondsmen are to hold themselves liable.

As the disposition of the *Dolphin* case is not indicated in the published terms of the compromise, the interesting question will suggest itself, What action will the Secretary take as to that vessel? The *Tribune* of the 14th assumes to have good authority for saying that the agreement made by Mr. Whitney with the assignees of Mr. Roach includes the acceptance of the *Dolphin*, certain alterations recommended by the special board of inspectors and amounting in cost to \$325,000 having been made. We have the very best authority for believing that a substantial understanding exists between the parties concerned that the *Dolphin* will be accepted, but are well advised that this acceptance does not enter into the provisional agreement for the completion of the three cruisers.

The New York *Tribune* says: "The compromise is looked upon as the outcome of Secretary Whitney's discovery that it was impossible to complete the cruisers at the Government Navy-yards. The plan was investigated, the place selected being the yard in Brooklyn. Upon advice furnished him by his agents Secretary Whitney found that it would cost at least \$300,000 to get the yard in a condition to do the required work and buy the necessary tools. The piers would have to be cut away, the old wooden ships that have lain there these twenty years would have to be launched and got out of the way; and even then it would have cost five times more in labor and in materials to do the work than it would cost the contractor. Secretary Whitney found that the contract price for work yet to be done on the *Chicago* amounted to about \$385,000. From estimates furnished by his inspectors—Mr. Hoover on the hulls, and Mr. McNary on the machinery, and Mr. Hanscom at Chester—he found that this price covered work on the hull of about \$80,000, joiner work of about \$11,000, painting at \$6,000, plumbing at \$1,000 and engine and boiler work of about \$115,000, making in all about \$193,000. This is what the work would cost the assignees of the Government if it could be done in the Roach shipyards. The contract price for the completion of the *Atlanta* and *Boston* was \$550,000 each, and the work to be done would cost about \$40,000 each.

The schedules of the assets and liabilities of John Roach show the liabilities of Mr. Roach to be \$2,222,877 21. The nominal assets are stated to be \$5,108,008 87, and the actual assets are said to be worth \$4,451,478 23.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885.

Office, No. 240 Broadway New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but
the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will
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Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.
Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign post-
age should be added to the subscription price.

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ARMY AND NAVY.

ROTATION IN THE ARMY.

We stated some time ago that Secretary ENDICOTT
was a convert to the idea of rotation in the Army.
The accuracy of this statement is more apparent
this week than it was at the time it appeared. As
several months followed without anything happen-
ing out of the ordinary course, the inaction of the
Secretary was accepted as a favorable indication by
those who were not prepared for a rigid application
of the rule of impartiality. General Order No. 85,
which we announced last week, and which appears
in this number of the JOURNAL, makes the Secre-
tary's intention clear beyond question. Whatever its
effect upon individuals, there can be no question that
it will be received with favor throughout the Service
as a whole. But it is very disturbing to the exist-
ing order, and not unnaturally numerous protests
against it are entered, in the shape of letters and tel-
egrams received at the War Department from offi-
cers who are supposed to be affected by its provi-
sions and their friends, who write to urge that an
exception be made in cases in which they are inter-
ested. An impression prevails that the Secretary
will not enforce his order, except in a few cases. In
our judgment this is a mistake and we cannot advise
any officer to count upon this contingency. Mr. EN-
DICOTT is a mild gentleman, but he is also a positive
one, and is not likely to be lightly turned aside from
what he has deliberately decided upon. He has
given very careful consideration to the subject, and
was well informed as to who would be affected before
publicly announcing his decision. The order origi-
nally prepared was much more sweeping than that finally
issued. No exception was made in the case of

those officers detailed to special duty by the War De-
partment. It was provided, too, that those who had
served four years and upwards should return to their
proper station immediately, instead of "as soon as
practicable," which has always been held to mean
as soon as the convenience of the Service will permit.
An exception in the case of the field officer was also
decided upon. No limit was originally placed upon the
grade. It was also at first proposed to limit the tour
of duty to three years, instead of to four. The
changes which appear in the order were only de-
cided upon after the Secretary was fully informed
as to who would come under its provisions and it is
not to be expected now that he will make any fur-
ther concessions.

The strongest objection is made for the aides-
de-camp. Many go so far as to say that the Secre-
tary has not the power to limit their tour of duty,
attention being called to the section of the statutes
which permits general officers to select their own
aides. However this may be, the Secretary does not
contemplate any further modifications and it is his
purpose to strictly enforce the order.

After much labor we are prepared to give a list of
those who will be relieved "as soon as practicable"
from their present duties and ordered to join their
regiments or corps. In order to cover mileage sepa-
rate orders will be issued to each officer by the
Division Commander. To the list we add the officers
present duties, the length of time on detached
service, and the station to which they go. The list
is as follows:

Capt. James F. Gregory, Eng., A. D. C. to Lieut.
Gen. Sheridan, 4 years, 27 days.
Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, Ord. Dept., geological
surveys, 8 years, 6 months, 28 days.
1st Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, 2d Cav., (Fort Walla
Walla, W. T.), A. D. C. to Gen. Schofield, 6 years, 9
months, 24 days.
1st Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th Cav., (Fort Reno, I. T.),
signal duty, 14 years, 3 months.
1st Lieut. Robert T. Emmet, 1st Lieutenant 9th
Cav., (Fort Niobrara, Neb.), A. D. C. to Gen. Pope, 4
years, 4 months, 24 days.
Capt. Wm. McK. Dunn, Jr., 2d Art., (Little Rock
Bks.), A. D. C. to Gen. Pope, 10 years, 2 months,
12 days.
1st Lt. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th Art., (Fort Adams,
R. I.), signal duty, 13 years, 2 months, 5 days.
Lieut. Robert Craig, 4th Art., (Fort Trumbull,
Conn.), signal duty, 14 years, 5 months, 28 days.
Lieut. Oscar F. Long, 5th Inf., (Fort Keogh, M. T.),
A. D. C. to Gen. Miles, 4 years, 5 months, 17 days.
Capt. Wm. W. Wherry, 6th Inf., (Fort Douglas,
Utah), A. D. C. to Gen. Schofield, 18 years, 3 months,
21 days.
Lieut. Guy Howard, (Fort Niagara, N. Y.), A. D.
C. to Gen. Howard, 5 years, 5 months, 11 days.
Capt. George W. Davis, 14 Inf., (Vancouver
Bks., W. T.), A. D. C. to Gen. Sheridan, 9 years, 5
months, 27 days.
Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., (Vancouver Bks.,
W. T.), aide to Gen. Howard, 19 years, 3 months,
20 days.
Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf., (Fort Totten, D. T.),
special duty at Hdqrs. Dept. Arizona, 5 years, 21 days.
Capt. John S. Wharton, 19th Inf., (Fort Ringgold,
Texas), aide to Gen. Hancock, 17 years, 1 month, 17
days.
Capt. G. S. L. Ward, 22d Inf., (Fort Lyon, Col.),
aide to Gen. Hancock, 13 years, 9 months, 11 days.
Chaplain George G. Mullins, 25th Inf.

In addition to the above the following officers
have been on detached service for four years and
upwards, but will not be affected by the order in
consequence of the proviso exempting those who
were detailed to such service by the Secretary of
War:

Col. John C. Tidball, 1st Art., Artillery School,
11 years, 3 months, 11 days.
Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, 3d Art., War Record,
7 years, 7 months, 21 days.
Major Richard Loder, Artillery School, 5 years,
11 months, 22 days.
Capt. A. B. Blunt, Military Prison, 8 years, 3
months, 11 days.
Capt. F. V. Greene, Military Academy, 13 years,
2 months.
Capt. Richard H. Pratt, 10th Cav., Indian School,
10 years, 3 months, 24 days.

The conclusions of the Secretary of War
as to Army administration are further indicated by
his reply to the friends of an officer who wrote ask-
ing that his assignment to a station might be
changed. This request the Secretary declined to
grant, and in answer to one of the letters he had
received announced his determination to enforce
the order, saying: "You will pardon me if I say a
single word. I find it very common in the Army,
when an officer is relieved for proper reasons, in-
deed for necessary reasons, for him and his friends
to remonstrate, as if he had a peculiar right to per-
form a particular duty; and his friends are very apt
to think, because he does not like the removal, that
some personal injury is cast upon him, or some re-
flection is made upon his character or his services.
Quite the contrary. Removals and appointments,

so far as I know anything about them, or have anything to do with them, are made simply because the good of the Service requires them; and this is one of those cases, and involves no discredit to the officer."

The following letter, addressed to a member of Congress who has been working to secure a change of the assignment of one of the recent West Point graduates to a colored regiment, is interesting in this connection as showing what other graduates may expect during Secretary ENDICOTT's administration. At the request of the War Department the names of the parties referred to are withheld:

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O.,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 7, 1885.

SIR: Your note of the 5th inst., asking the Secretary of War to reconsider the action stated in my letter of the 3d inst. relative to the assignment of Lieut. _____ to the _____ Regiment, was handed to the Secretary yesterday, and his reply thereto is as follows:

"The Secretary of War regrets that the reasons stated in the letter of the Adjutant General do not convince you that he cannot properly change the assignment of Lieut. _____. If every officer assigned to duty in a colored regiment objects to such assignment on account of the fact that the troops are colored, it may be impossible to procure officers for those regiments. You must bear in mind that they hold the same status in the Army of the United States as any other troops of the line. All regiments stand on a perfect equality before the law; they are equally entrusted with the keeping of the flag, and with the honor of the country; and it is as important that colored regiments should be well officered and well led upon all occasions as other regiments. While, under the law, they are maintained as part of the Army of the United States, the Secretary of War can know no inequality; and it is his duty to assign officers to them upon the same principles which govern the assignments of all officers. The good of the Service, the provisions of the law, the discipline of the Army, and the unhesitating obedience to orders demand that officers should acquiesce when assigned to such regiments."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

THE COAST SURVEY.

THE investigation made by the Treasury Department into the management of the Coast Survey under its late superintendent, has developed a state of affairs for which the head alone may be considered to be responsible; "his confessed habits," as the report of the committee puts it, are such as would unfit any man for the position and would inevitably lead to demoralization in any organization having such a chief. That there was mismanagement has been more than suspected by many people, and the habits above referred to have been known to many others, who have felt that a day of reckoning must come. It must not be forgotten, however, that there is another side to the picture, in that there is no allegation of personal dishonesty, and that there is the record of long and faithful service in a subordinate position.

It is not probable that the President will be in haste to appoint a new superintendent, especially as the Congressional committee still has the question of the scientific work of the Government under consideration. The Coast and Geodetic Survey has, it would seem, quite accomplished that portion of its duty embraced in the first word of its title, as all the work now being done under that head is hydrography, which is being performed by officers and men detailed from the Navy, and which, it seems to us, under existing circumstances, can well be transferred to the Hydrographic Office; certainly it would be a more business like proceeding to have all the hydrographic work performed by the Navy under the superintendence of one office. The geodetic work of the survey is, however, as yet incomplete; and it will doubtless take a good many years to finish it; in the meantime the Geological Survey is (if we are correctly informed) doing in a somewhat incomplete manner, and necessarily so, work which must eventually be done over again in the great geodetic operations now in progress by the other office. It will be a matter of pride to naval officers that no word of condemnation has been heard from the committee regarding the Hydrographic division of the survey, which is in charge of Commander CHESTER.

Doubtless there will be a good deal of competition for the succession whenever the President undertakes to look into the matter; when the last vacancy occurred, Professor BROOKE, of the Virginia Military Institute was a favorite candidate of naval officers; he is still at the Institute and has a good deal of vigor left yet. If his years are thought to be an objection, there need be no difficulty in finding among the commanders of the Navy officers who are well calculated to fill the place; nor will the Army, probably, be found to be in the rear with suitable persons to propose.

M. GORCEVIC in the *Jahrbücher für der Deutsches Armee und Marine* expresses a very unfavorable opinion of England as a "Military Power," contrasting the effort required to put 36,000 men in the field with the display of a paper force of three million men. He is equally critical upon modern British generals. ROBERTS, "the most capable," is "careless, foolhardy, and wasteful of his soldiers;" but he is a paragon of perfection compared with WOLSELEY! ROBERTS has displayed "energy, confidence, and daring"; whereas WOLSELEY is "slothful, desponding, and timid"! M. GORCEVIC admits the bravery of British officers, and their readiness to sacrifice their lives at the head of their men, but he thinks they are inferior to the officers of Continental armies generally in military capacity. Naturally the *Army and Navy Gazette* does not take kindly to these criticisms and it says: "We, on the contrary, believe that it would not be easy to find better officers in any army or on any staff than our Army can boast of to-day; and that such soldiers as HAINES, D. STEWART, HARDINGE, HERBERT STEWART, BULLER, BRACKENBURY, NEWDIGATE, HAMLEY, and hundreds of others who have made their mark, need not fear comparison with the best officers abroad in the record of service. Big wars breed big Generals. We hope and trust that the British Army will never fail to produce leaders equal to the greatest occasions."

M. GORCEVIC asserts that the British Army "consists for the greater part of the refuse of the country" and that in 1882 in Egypt the English soldier was rarely sober except when on duty. While denying this our contemporary admits with sorrow that drunkenness prevails in the ranks of the British Army to an extent which appears to a foreign observer very shocking, and that the offence is taken rather too much as an unavoidable incident by our own officers. As to the charges of misbehavior in Egypt the *Gazette* can only say: "With some experience in similar cases, we think that the owners of isolated villas would have fared at least as badly at the hands of any other soldiery—French, Russian, Bavarian, or Austrian; and that there would have been just as much cause for outcry from the natives, *ceteris paribus*, as there was when M. GORCEVIC was in Egypt, except, perhaps in the matter of drunkenness." "It is not to be denied," it says, "that provost duties in the field are much neglected in our service, and that our system (!) of military police is the worst—infinite the worst—in the world."

WE understand that a new system is to be inaugurated in keeping the records of officers of the Navy. It is proposed to establish in connection with the Bureau of Detail a sort of roster office, one purpose being to relieve Commodore WALKER of much of the hard work in keeping track of the officers who are eligible for sea duty. Two officers will be selected, one of the line and the other of the staff, who will prepare rosters of the officers belonging to their respective branches, and keep themselves informed as to the length and character of duty performed by each and every officer. Lieutenant JOHN F. MEIGS is the line officer selected. His staff associate has not yet been chosen. These two officers when finally assigned to duty are expected to have at their fingers end the records, as far as duty is concerned, of every officer in the Service. When an officer is wanted for sea or shore duty, as the case may be, they must be able to show whose turn it is for such duty.

FOR the information of officers ambitious for detached service, we give here a list of those officers now on such duty who have less than a year yet to serve, and who will be affected by the Secretary's recent order. The present terms of duty will expire four years from the dates following their names: Lieutenant Wm. P. Duvall, Mutual Aid Association, July 25, 1881 (date when ordered to college duty); Major C. Comly, Ordnance Department, Military Academy, August 28, 1881; Captain W. F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry, Military Academy, September 2, 1881; Major G. J. Lydecker, Engineers, Eng. Commissioner District of Columbia, May 12, 1882; 1st Lieutenant Wm. C. Brown, 1st Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth School, September 1, 1883; 1st Lieutenant C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cavalry, Indian duty, November 5, 1881; Major J. S. Poland, Fort

Leavenworth, November 27, 1881; 1st Lieutenant Arthur Williams, 3d Infantry, Fort Leavenworth School, December 9, 1881; Captain F. D. Baldwin, 5th Infantry, Acting Judge Advocate, Department of Columbia, December 19, 1881; Captain J. R. Myrick, 3d Artillery, Acting Judge Advocate, Department of Dakota, April 7, 1882.

IN a paper read before the Institution of Naval Architects, Mr. A. E. Seaton holds that the modern triple compound engine is the engine of the immediate future. Experience thus far has shown that these engines are economical in coal, and the wear and tear exceptionally small. Comparison between the sister ships *Kovno* and *Draco*, under conditions as nearly alike as possible, with the exception of the engines, showed a total coal consumption of 326 tons in the *Draco* with the new engine to 405 tons in the *Kovno* with the ordinary compound engine. In a voyage of 6,400 miles the average speed of the *Draco* was 8.625 knots, or 207 miles, per day, the engine making on the average 57.5 revolutions per minute, while the *Kovno* did only 8.1 knots, or 194 miles, per day, the engines making 55.5 revolutions. The coal used was ordinary South Yorkshire, just as it comes from the pits for bunker purposes. The indicated horse-power in each case would average about 600. The saving was 19.5 per cent. over the ordinary compounds, with an increase of speed of 6.5 per cent. In another instance the average daily consumption of coal was reduced from 17 tons to 13.5 tons by adding a third cylinder to the engines and increasing the pressure from 70 lbs. to 100 lbs. On trial trips the consumption of ordinary South Yorkshire coal with the new engine was 16 lbs. per indicated horse-power, and the consumption of water, calculated from the high pressure indicator diagrams, from 13.16 to 14.1 or, taking the medium-pressure diagrams, it was from 16.30 to 12.2. Mr. Seaton believes that the best economical results will be obtained by running triple expansion engines at a much higher number of revolutions than is usual, and with a rate of expansion not less than 12 for a steam pressure not less than 140 lbs. absolute. He said: "The largest engines we have of this type so far are those of the steamship *Mar-tello*, which have cylinders 31 inches, 50 inches, and 82 inches diameter by 57 inches stroke, and indicate at sea 2,400 horse-power when running at 60 revolutions with steam of 150 lb. pressure; the consumption of Yorkshire coal is 37 tons per day average throughout a New York voyage. Had Welsh coal been used in every case the results would have been very much better, for, in addition to the superior evaporative power of Welsh coal, it is slow burning, and much more easily controlled, especially on the comparatively short grates of these modern boilers, the quick burning Yorkshire coal causing the safety valves to frequently blow off when working near the load pressure unless great care is taken by the firemen."

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., has been appointed chairman of a committee organized to procure funds from soldiers and citizens of Kansas to erect a fitting monument to General Grant on the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation. Captain F. H. Hathaway, U. S. A., has been appointed custodian of the monument fund, and from the energetic steps already taken there seems every prospect of a successful result.

CAPTAIN J. A. FESSENDEN's battery of the 5th U. S. Artillery, on duty at the tomb of General Grant at Riverside Park, was the centre of much observation this week, and many expressions of approval were heard of the admirable manner in which the guard duty required was performed. Perfect discipline was apparent at every movement.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

On mutual application 1st Lieut. E. C. Krower, 3d Art., is transferred from Bat. H to Bat. I, and 1st Lieut. G. P. Scriven from Bat. I to Bat. H (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13).

Capt. Mason Jackson, 11th Inf., will report for examination by the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13).

Assistant Surgeon F. J. Ives, recently appointed, will report to the comd. general Dept. Platte for assignment to duty (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13).

Leave for four months is granted Capt. W. E. Van Reed, 5th Art. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13).

Leave for four months from Sept. 5 is granted Lieut. H. K. Bailey, 5th U. S. Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13).

Leave for one month from Sept. 1 is granted Lieut. J. J. Shaw, 6th Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13).

Leave for four months from Sept. 15 is granted Capt. J. N. Coe, 20th Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13).

Leave for one month is granted Surg. John Campbell (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13).

The leave of Lieut. B. Reynolds, 3d Cavalry, is extended three months (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13).

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. G. D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13).

The sick leave of Lieut. E. B. Ives, 19th Inf., is extended three months (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13).

The sick leave of Lieut. T. M. Defrees, 5th Inf., is extended two months (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13).

The sick leave of Lieut. C. C. Morrison, Ord. Corps,

is extended two months (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 13). Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Surg. William D. Wolverton, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O., 171, D. East, Aug. 14).

Ord. Sergt. John Wetzel, whose term of service expires Aug. 26, will proceed at the proper time to Fort Preble, Me., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O., 171, D. East, Aug. 14).

The services of U. S. troops at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., being no longer required, 1st Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th Art., will return with the detachment under his command to Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 49, Div. Atlantic, Aug. 13).

A G. C. M. will meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., Aug. 17. Detail: Capt. Lewis Smith and Frank W. Hess, 1st Lieuts. Chas. Humphreys, J. B. Eaton, J. M. Chaff, B. H. Randolph, Edward Davis, 2d Lieuts. Ira A. Haynes, Louis Ostheim, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. B. W. Dunn, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 171, D. East, Aug. 14).

On Sunday last the Emperor of China, Gong-Si, attained his majority, and the regency of the Empress mother is at an end. Great changes in the policy of the Empire are contemplated, and the young Emperor is reported to be liberal, intelligent and progressive.

With reference to the claim of John H. Stevenson, Pay Inspector, U. S. N., for longevity pay, the Second Comptroller, Maynard, decides that the claimant has been fully paid for all service which he has rendered in the volunteer and regular Navy, counting it as continuous and as having been rendered in the grade of Passed Assistant Paymaster. The action of the Auditor is not approved and a certificate should be made out to the effect that the claimant is not entitled to any further compensation for past service under the Act of 1883.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DEAN PIERSON, widow of the late Jeremiah H. Pierson, died at New York City, Aug. 11. She was a daughter of Major Robert Sterry, U. S. A., who was an aide to General Bloomfield in 1813, afterwards Assistant Inspector-General and Major 32d U. S. Infantry, and was disbanded in 1815. He was afterwards Consul at La Rochelle, France, and died by shipwreck in December, 1819.

Mrs. HELEN HUNT JACKSON, who died of cancer of the stomach at San Francisco, Aug. 12, was formerly the wife of Edward B. Hunt, major of engineers, U. S. A., who was killed Oct. 2, 1863, while conducting some experiments with a submarine boat at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Mrs. Jackson was an authoress of reputation, and her initials, "H. H.," have been for many years familiar to the readers of periodical literature.

DR. SAMUEL MOORE FINLEY, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A., died at Fort Concho, Texas, his post of duty, Aug. 4. He was the oldest son of the late Surg.-Gen. Clement A. Finley, U. S. A., and had many friends in and out of the Army. His relatives reside in Philadelphia.

MEXICAN WAR CLAIMS PASSED.

Loring, W. W., Major U. S. Mtd. Rifles.....	\$180.00
Lucasbeet, Pinkney, 1st Lt. and Adj. 5th U. S. Inf.....	120.00
Cooke, Philip St. G., Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. Dragoons.....	225.00
Lee, Daniel S., Bvt. Capt. and Adj. 11th U. S. Inf.....	20.00
Bee, Bernard E., Bvt. Capt. 3d U. S. Inf.....	86.42
Campbell, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.....	100.00
Marcy, Randolph B., Capt. 5th U. S. Inf.....	78.00
Thom, George, Lt. of Topol. Engrs., U. S. A.....	100.00
Van Ness, Eugene P., Maj. and Paymtr., U. S. A.....	180.00
Campbell, John, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.....	100.00
Hill, Bennett H., Capt. 1st U. S. A.....	120.00

LONGEVITY CLAIMS PASSED.

Hock, Ormentis I. C., 2d Lt., 17th U. S. Inf.....	337.76
Varnum, Chas. A., 1st Lt. 7th Cav.....	412.37

JULY 25, the Turkish Government signed a contract with Messrs. Krupp's agents for the purchase of seven heavy guns of 35½ centimetres, 25 guns of 24 centimetres, and 400 field pieces and mountain guns, varying in calibre from 7 to 9 centimetres. Four of the seven large guns are to defend the Bosphorus and three the Dardanelles. The others are intended for various fortifications on the coasts, and to bring the artillery department of the army up to the standard determined by the War Office. The price to be paid is \$3,500,000 and loan of \$4,000,000 is to be raised to pay for them. Krupp has just completed the first of the four 40-centimetre (15½ in.) guns which the firm has in hand for the Italian Government, and which are intended for coast defence. The barrel is nearly 47 feet long, and its weight is 11½ tons. The breech block weighs rather over 3½ tons, and the other fittings belonging to it nearly 3½ tons. The gun fires a shell weighing nearly a ton a distance of 9½ miles. The charge of powder varies between 300 and 500 kilogrammes.

THE Indians have given Sheridan the name of "the chunky-man-who-means-business."

SENATOR and Mrs. Cameron will remain in California until November. His health has greatly improved, but he does not deem it best to tax it by participating in the Pennsylvania State campaign.

LIEUTENANT WALTER HOWE, 4th Artillery, who was retained at Mt. McGregor with a small detachment of troops, until the return of the Grant family from New York, returned to Fort Warren, Mass., the latter part of this week.

THE TROOPS AT THE GRANT FUNERAL.

THE display of the Army, Navy, and National Guard at the funeral of General Grant ranks among the most conspicuous and the most creditable military affairs of ceremony ever held in this country. All the different branches exhibited an energy and desire to appear at their best, which reflects high credit on their patriotism, on the country at large, and, especially, upon those who represent the military profession, regulars and volunteers, marines and sailors. All were possessed by a single desire, to honor him who became the saviour of the country in its hour of need, he who demonstrated that in times of national peril, when the souls of men are tested, it is the man of action, the soldier, who proves supreme.

The reception of the remains of General Grant in New York, on Wednesday, August 5, was as impressive as all the subsequent ceremonies, if not the most impressive of all, because it was purely military, as the funeral ceremonies of a soldier should be. The regular troops from Forts Hamilton, Columbus, Schuyler, the marines and bluejackets, from the fleet, and the 1st Div. of the N. Y. National Guard made an impression not easily to be forgotten. The regular troops consisted of Randolph's light battery, (F) foot batteries L, Capt. J. R. Brinkley; M, Captain G. V. Weir; I, Captain G. W. Crabb, from Fort Hamilton, and H, Captain J. A. Fessenden, from Fort Columbus, headed by the 5th Artillery Band, the whole commanded by Major A. C. Wildrick, 5th Artillery, from Fort Schuyler. There were besides Battery A, 5th Artillery, Captain W. B. Beck, from Fort Columbus, and Co. E, 12th U. S. Infantry, Captain H. G. Brown, from Fort Niagara, which had formed the guard at Mt. McGregor and Albany, and accompanied the remains to New York from that place. The marines consisted of two companies from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the two companies of bluejackets belonged to the *Tennessee* and *Savannah* respectively.

The troops were drawn up conveniently to the Grand Central Depot and on the approach of the hearse assumed their proper places, and thus headed by the imposing form of Major-General W. S. Hancock, followed by a brilliant staff, the cortege, to the powerful and imposing strains of solemn music and muffled drums, slowly wended its way through the surging multitude down Fifth avenue, through Waverly place, down Broadway to the City Hall, (opposite the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL) where the remains found a temporary rest.

Major-General Alexander Shaler, with his handsomely mounted staff, rode in front of the 1st Division, followed by the two brigades headed by Brigadier Generals W. G. Ward and Louis Fitzgerald on well trained steeds. When it is considered that a heavy shower of rain had imparted to the New York streets that dangerous slipperiness, which is a metropolitan peculiarity, the marching of the troops, regulars, bluejackets, marines, and National Guard at reverse arms, and in slow cadence deserves more than usual commendation. The solemnity and earnestness of the occasion had evidently put them all on their mettle. The pageant was impressive and mournfully handsome and grand, and a countless multitude occupied every inch of available space along the entire line of march.

On approaching the City Hall piazza, the regulars continued their march down Broadway, General Hancock and his staff, and General Shaler with his staff wheeled into the piazza, the 22d regiment broke into fours and formed double line along the piazza, the 9th regiment halted and wheeled into line along Broadway on the west side, with part of the right wing stretched across the street so as to prevent the crowd from crossing beyond the line of the piazza, and then in slow and measured cadence the hearse approached amidst the wailing strains of the various bands, and as the City Hall was reached the remains were placed in their temporary depository, to become the shrine for the homage of hundreds of thousands of a nation bowed down in sorrow. When all the ceremonies were well completed the troops broke up and marched in the most convenient manner to their various armories. The remains while in the City Hall were guarded by officers of the 22d, 12th, 2d batt., 11th, 5th, 7th, 6th and 71st regiments until the final ceremony on Saturday, August 8, when all that remnant of the hero was deposited in the final resting place at Riverside Park.

PROCESSION TO RIVERSIDE PARK.

The weather on Saturday was most favorable and the pageant altogether the most impressive that New York has ever witnessed. Troops had poured in from various sections of our country, and they were there in such masses that it was difficult to find proper room for all. What might have been the result if the temperature had remained about the height of the week previous it is difficult to appreciate, but, as it turned out, the ambulances provided with wise forethought by Generals Hancock, Molineux and others found no occupation. As it was, therefore, the arrangements for the funeral could all be fully carried out as laid down in the programme and success crowned the undertaking, which will forever stand as the grandest tribute paid to a hero by his mourning but admiring country.

The entire affair was controlled by Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. Army, who, after classifying the material of which the pageant was to be composed, put at the head of each class or division one of his staff.

The organizations formed in the places assigned them along Broadway and in the streets leading into it, all the way from the City Hall far uptown beyond Thirtieth Street. The regular Army battalions, the Navy contingent and the National Guard troops, the latter constituting the Division of which General Shaler has command, are the ones with which we have principally to deal. The regular troops, of course, marched at the head of the column, and about 8 A. M. they made their appearance at the starting point in the vicinity of the City Hall, head resting on Park Place. There were light battery F, Fifth Artillery, Captain Randolph, a battalion of three companies of Engineers from Willets Point, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Abbot, Engineer Corps, and Major A. C. Wildrick, with the Band, and Batteries L (Brinkley), M (Weir), I (Crabb), and H (Fessenden), of the Fifth Artillery. These formed the head of the procession and were immediately followed by the Naval Brigade.

The National Guard regiments which were drawn

up in line along Broadway wheeled into column as soon as the regular troops had passed the head of the 1st Division, behind which they were distributed as follows:

1. Division of New Jersey National Guard, consisting of two brigades of infantry, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Plume, left resting on City Hall, at Chambers street.
2. The Veteran Zouaves (Independent), Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. Madison Drake, reported to Gen. Plume for assignment in his command.
3. Company D, 1st Minnesota Guard, Capt. Bean, left resting below Grand street.
4. The Capitol City Guards, Capt. T. S. Kelly, left resting on Grand street.
5. Union Veteran Corps, District of Columbia, Capt. S. E. Thompson.
6. First Company Union Veteran Corps, District of Columbia, Capt. H. E. Trell, in the order named, on the right of the Capitol City Guards.
7. Battalion of four companies Virginia State troops, Lieut.-Col. M. S. Spottswood, left resting below and near Broome street.
8. First Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, Col. A. C. Wellington, left resting on Broome street.
9. Second Regiment Connecticut National Guard, Col. Walter J. Leavenworth, on the right of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment, below Prince street.
10. Gate City Guard, Atlanta, Ga., Lieut. Wm. M. Camp, on the right of the 2d Connecticut Regiment, between Prince and Houston streets.
11. First Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim, left resting below and near Houston street.
12. Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y., Major-Gen. E. L. Molineux, left resting on Bleeker street.
13. Three companies Veteran Guards (colored), Capt. H. B. Williams, left resting on Eleventh street.
14. Columbia Guards, Capt. Wm. F. Kelly.
15. Garibaldi Legion, Capt. E. Spazary.
16. Italian Rifle Guard, Capt. R. Sonnabell.
17. Columbo Guard, Capt. J. Cavagnaro.
18. Second Company, Washington Continental Guard, Capt. J. G. Norman.
19. Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Veterans, Capt. A. Chamberlin.
20. Veteran Zouave Association, Capt. T. F. Sheehan.
21. Veteran Association 16th New York Volunteers, Col. Harmon D. Hull.
22. Governor's Foot Guard, Hartford, Conn., Major J. C. Kinney, and Old Guard, Major George W. McLean, in the order named on the right of the Veteran Guard.

These organizations, including the Veteran Guard, reported to Col. David E. Austin, corner Fourteenth street and Broadway, who directed and supervised their formation and their march in column.

This was the disposition of the troops when, at 9 A. M., Col. Roger Jones, Gen. Hancock's adjutant general, gave the order to move.

First came the grand, martial figure of General Hancock, surrounded by a brilliant staff. The staff, as announced in orders, consisted of the following officers, some of whom were absent or on duty with other parts of the line:

General J. B. Gordon, Georgia; Major General D. E. Sickles, U. S. A.; Rear Admirals C. R. P. Rodgers and Thomas A. Stevens, U. S. N.; Major General J. G. Farnsworth, N. G. S. N. Y.; Brevet Major General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A.; James B. Fry, U. S. A.; Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Martin T. McMahon, U. S. V.; Henry A. Barnum, U. S. V.; Fitzhugh Lee, late Va. N. G.; Brigadier Generals Egbert L. Viele, U. S. V.; Lloyd Aspinwall, N. G. S. N. Y.; Horatio C. King, N. G. S. N. Y.; Brevet Brigadier Generals John C. Tidball, U. S. A.; Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A.; C. B. Comstock, U. S. A.; Theodore F. Rodenbough, U. S. A.; Horace Porter, U. S. A.; H. H. Bingham, U. S. V.; Joseph S. Fullerton, U. S. V.; Francis A. Walker, U. S. V.; C. A. Carleton, U. S. V.; Edward W. Searle, U. S. V.; W. G. Mank, U. S. V.; Colonels John Hamilton, Fifth U. S. Artillery; John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.; Schuyler Crosby, U. S. V.; Patrick M. Havery, U. S. V.; George W. Cooney, U. S. V.; William E. Van Wyck, U. S. V.; James M. Varnum, N. G. S. N. Y.; P. Lacey Goddard, P. N. G.; Lewis W. Read, P. N. G.; Thomas L. Watson, C. N. G.; Brevet Colonel A. P. Green, U. S. V.; Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Hodges, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Harris, U. S. A.; G. L. Gillespie, U. S. A.; William Ludlow, U. S. A.; James Forney, U. S. M. C.; Fred A. Sawyer, U. S. V.; Finley Anderson, U. S. V.; Majors Augustus S. Nicholson, U. S. M. C.; Jacob Hess, U. S. V.; J. C. Paine, U. S. V.; C. H. Barney, U. S. V.; W. L. Skidmore, U. S. V.; Brevet Major Ivan Tallof, U. S. V.; Captains John H. Weeks, U. S. V.; James H. Merryman, U. S. R. M.; First Lieutenants H. R. Lemley, Third U. S. Artillery; Jared L. Rathbone, late First U. S. Artillery; R. H. Patterson, First U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant Charles G. Treat, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Aaron Vanderbilt, Esq., late Ensign U. S. N.; John Schuyler, Esq.

Next came the light battery, the appearance of which is now familiar to all military sightseers, looking the picture of an efficient, well-commanded organization, men well dressed and soldierly, pieces in admirable order and horses in fine condition. The four foot batteries, sixteen files front, marched with precision and swinging, easy gait, notwithstanding the strain, which is a natural result of reverse arms. They were a credit to the Army.

The Engineer battalion, headed by its band, showed a precision of bearing and marching in accordance with its reputation, and, taking the Army contingent as a whole, they worthily represent their different arms of the service.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the U. S. Marine Corps who participated in the procession: Capt. Frederick H. Corrie, comdg. battalion; Capt. E. P. Meeker, acting Major; 1st Lieut. Henry Whiting, Adjutant; 1st Co.—Capt. J. M. T. Young, comdg.; 2d Co.—1st Lieut. Mancel C. Goodrell, comdg.; 3d Co., colors—1st Lieut. Otway C. Berryman, comdg.; 4th Co.—1st Lieut. Henry G. Ellsworth, comdg.; 5th Co.—1st Lieut. P. St. Clair Murphy, comdg.; 6th Co.—1st Lieut. George T. Bates, comdg.; 7th Co.—1st Lieut. Louis J. Gulick, comdg.

Col. Charles Heywood has been on leave of absence since July 1, and did not participate, nor was he present at the parade on the 8th.

1st two companies of the infantry battalion were not organized. These were those which were to have been officered by Lieut. M. A. Shufeldt and Ensign G. W. Brown, and by Lieut. York Noel and Naval Cadet H. P. Jones. The remaining organizations of the Naval Brigade were as follows: Commander H. B. Robeson, commanding.

Lieut. R. H. McLean, adjutant.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertollette, surgeon.

Assistant Paymaster L. C. Kerr, quartermaster.

Marine Battalion.

Infantry Battalion (Blue Jackets).

Lieutenant W. H. Emory, commanding.

H. H. Hosley, adjutant.

First Company, Lieut. John Downes.

Second Company, Naval Cadet W. L. Capps.

Third Company, Naval Cadet H. E. Parmenter.

Fourth Company, Lieut. W. T. Low.

Fifth Company, Ensign A. N. Wood.
Sixth Company, Ensign A. C. Almy.
Seventh Company, Lieut. W. Winder.
Eighth Company, Lieut. R. Hutchins. Lt. D. H. Mahan.
Ninth Company, Lieut. F. E. Sawyer.
Tenth Company, Lieut. O. E. Lasher.

Artillery Battalion.

Lieutenant W. W. Kimball, commanding.
Ensign F. R. Wall, adjutant.
First Platoon, Lieut. M. A. Shufeldt.
Second Platoon, Lieut. York Noel.
Third Platoon, Lieut. Boswick.
Fourth Platoon, Lieut. Mertz.

Pioneers.

Ensign Brown, commanding.

With regard to the marching of the Marines one of our special correspondents says:

"The marching of the Marines was beyond all praise, the alignments of the companies and the distances between them being particularly well preserved. The blue jackets also marched very well, and attracted universal attention as they always do. If we had any criticism to make upon them it would be to suggest that the officers should pay more attention to the way in which the troops march, especially at the position of right shoulder. Every precaution had been taken in advance to provide for the comfort of the men. Vaseline was served out to them to prevent chafing on the long march, and each sailor was provided with some pieces of hard tack to carry with him to be eaten on proper occasion."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Augmented as his command was by the numerous organizations from other States, Gen. Shafer on this occasion rode at the head of the most imposing procession ever commanded by him. While the troops evidently sought to outdo each other in military bearing and marching, as well as in numbers, it must be admitted that the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Minnesota and Southern troops justly received a large share of the admiration and favorable comment of the public. The 1st Division, which should be first, not only in name, but above all in military excellence, by no means made the best impression, and the variety of its uniforms, did not contrast favorably with organizations who have adopted the simple but serviceable uniforms of the Regular Army, or a dress similar to it. The marching of some of the crack organizations, especially the 7th, was not up to the standard, although the 7th were out with a strength of 20 companies of 20 files front. Regiments in a condition like the 11th can hardly add credit to the command to which they are attached. Considering, however, the strain of the long and tedious delay before these organizations could join the column, they showed a very commendable soldierly spirit and admirable discipline, and the precision with which the details of the programme were executed, the manner in which the troops were kept in hand, the comparatively few cases of exhaustion, show that the National Guard is steadily improving in discipline and soldierly habits. The 99th made an excellent appearance, marching with an easy step and keeping an excellent alignment.

The organization of the 2d Division was as follows: Major Gen. E. L. Mottou and staff, 5th Corps acting as orderlies; 4th Brigade, General W. H. Brownell and staff; 3d Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Frothingham; 3d Regiment, Colonel L. Finkelmeier; 4th Regiment, Colonel Gaylor; 3d Brigade, Colonel James McLeer and staff; 13th Regiment, Col. A. C. Barnes; 14th Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Michel; 15th Separate Co., Captain T. Miller; Ambulance Corps. It presented a strength of 2,100 officers and men.

On account of the uniformity of the dress of the Division, which is entirely equipped in the State uniform (to which a few regiments have made some additions) and also because of its conspicuous precision in marching, distances and bearing, this command was most favorably commented upon along the entire line.

The division marched the whole distance with the exception of the 2d Regiment, which was permitted to leave the column at 57th Street. The remainder elected to continue, but not under compulsion. The water transportation which was furnished by the State, and which was awaiting orders at 57th Street, North River, was promptly ordered to 100th Street, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies the organizations were embarked (mounted and dismounted) in a space of 20 minutes. By the able co-operation of the staff departments and measures taken in advance, the men were fed en route on board the transport and dismissed at their widely scattered armories before 9 P. M. The appearance of the column was somewhat marred by the clumsy omnibuses which the 3d had taken for an ambulance instead of the light park wagons provided by the other organizations. Fortunately the regiment turned off at 57th Street, and the clumsy vehicle disappeared from sight.

We do not hold with some that the march was too long for the division, though it foots up a total of 12 miles and is a much longer march than performed by any others in the procession. The regiments left their armories well provided for any emergencies, carried canteens (filled with bouillon and coffee) and a ration. The transports landed them at docks in Brooklyn nearest their armories. If National Guardsmen were ever taken good care of by their officers, this division was on the day of the parade, and although the march was fatiguing, yet it was not an unreasonable one to require of soldiers.

Among the out of town organizations the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops deserve special mention for their practical uniform, soldierly bearing and good marching. The Connecticut regiment, though dressed in gray, was conspicuous for its fine marching and general military appearance. The Minnesota company during the parade, as well as on two subsequent occasions in the armory of the 12th Regiment, demonstrated a precision of drill which can hardly be surpassed by any organization in the country.

At 155th Street, the Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, and the Gate City Guards, of Atlanta, Georgia, were found without transportation to return to the city and were accommodated by the good-natured boys from Brooklyn and Flushing, who, by crowding up a little, took them on board.

CAMP AT RIVERSIDE PARK.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: Of secondary interest only to Gen. Grant's burial place is the little camp of soldiers sent to guard it. Capt. Fessenden's tent faces the head of the street, with tents for each of his lieutenants on either flank. Commissioner Crimmins has sent carpenters to put floors in the tents, and a kitchen and a dining table have also been erected beneath the spreading branches of a large oak. The most amusing thing to the women is to see the men shake up their own beds, wash their own dishes, and hang out their clothes on improvised racks under the trees. Capt. Fessenden is courteous enough to show visitors through his little domain in seasonable hours. Each relief consists of two men—one for post No. 1, at the front of the tomb, and the other for post No. 2, at the rear. Each relief is on duty the same hours day and night. A fine carriage with servants in livery drove up to the tomb on Sunday, soon after which Corpl. Matthews, in charge of the guard, ran to camp to say that the occupant of the carriage wished to see the Officer of the Day, Lieut. C. G. Treat, 5th Artillery, in full dress, responded to the summons. The carriage door was opened, revealing a pair of dancing black eyes and dimpled cheeks. The lady said that she was the widow of an officer of a New York regiment who was killed in the war, and thinking that few might remember the soldiers among the many who would pay tribute to the dead, she had prepared something for them with her own hands in the morning, which she hoped he would accept. So

saying, she blushingly uncovered a basket filled to the top with plump sugared doughnuts. The officer's gallantry was equal to a fitting response, and Sunday night's mess for the men was supplemented by three doughnuts each, which all enjoyed.

LIGHT BATTERY DETAILS.

TO TAKE EFFECT OCTOBER 1, 1885.

S. O. from H. Q. A. of the Army of August 7, directs the following transfers of lieutenants of artillery for the course of instruction indicated in par. 475 Regulations, as amended by G. O., No. 86, August 4, 1884:

1st Artillery.—1st Lieut. Isaac T. Webster, from Batt. M to Light Batt. K, vice 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, from Light Batt. K to Batt. M. 1st Lieut. John P. Wiser, from Batt. F to Light Batt. E, vice 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, from Light Batt. E to Batt. F. 2d Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, from Batt. A to Light Batt. K, vice 2d Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, from Light Batt. K to Batt. A.

2d Artillery.—1st Lt. Louis V. Caziare, from Batt. I to Light Batt. A, vice 1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, from Light Batt. A to Batt. I. 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, from Batt. D to Light Batt. F, vice 1st Lieut. George F. E. Harrison, from Light Batt. F to Batt. D. 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, from Batt. M to Lt. Batt. F, vice 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, from Lt. Batt. F to Batt. M. 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, from Batt. M to Light Batt. A, vice 2d Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, from Light Batt. A to Batt. M.

3d Artillery.—1st Lieut. Henry C. Dames, from Batt. L to Light Batt. F, vice 1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer from Light Batt. F to Batt. L. 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, from Light Batt. C, vice 1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, from Light Batt. C to Batt. H.

4th Artillery.—1st Lieut. Walter Howe, from Batt. K to Light Batt. F, vice 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, from Light Batt. F to Batt. K. 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, Jr., from Batt. K, to Light Batt. F, vice 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, from Light Batt. F to Batt. K. 1st Lieut. Sydney W. Taylor, from Batt. L to Light Batt. B, vice 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, from Light Batt. B to Batt. L. 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, from Batt. G to Light Batt. B, vice 1st Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, from Light Batt. B to Batt. G. 2d Lieut. Williston Fish, from Batt. A to Light Batt. F, vice 2d Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, from Light Batt. F to Batt. A.

5th Artillery.—1st Lt. Paul Roemer, from Batt. C to Lt. Batt. F, vice 1st Lieut. Selden A. Day, from Lt. Batt. F to Batt. C. 1st Lieut. James C. Bush, from Batt. E to Light Batt. D, vice 1st Lieut. William H. Coffin, from Light Batt. D to Batt. E.

The above detail involves many changes of stations as follows:

1st Artillery.—Lieutenant I. T. Webster goes from Fort Mason, Cal., to the Presidio of San Francisco. Lieutenant H. L. Harris from the Presidio to Fort Mason. Lieut. J. P. Wiser from Fort Canby to Vancouver Barracks. Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt from Vancouver to Fort Canby. Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen from Fort Winfield Scott to the Presidio, and Lieut. C. J. Bailey from the Presidio to Fort Winfield Scott.

2d Artillery.—Lieut. L. V. Caziare from Jackson Barracks to St. Augustine, and Lieut. E. E. Gayle from St. Augustine to Jackson Barracks. Lieut. R. M. Rogers from Mt. Vernon Barracks to Fort Leavenworth, and Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison from Fort Leavenworth to Mt. Vernon Barracks. Lieut. H. Rowan from Jackson Barracks to Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. L. Niles from Fort Leavenworth to Jackson Barracks. Lieut. J. T. Thompson from Jackson Barracks to St. Augustine, and Lieut. M. C. Richards from St. Augustine to Jackson Barracks.

3d Artillery.—Lieut. H. C. Dames from Washington Barracks to San Antonio. Lieut. Chas. Sellmer from San Antonio to Washington Barracks. Lieuts. B. H. Randolph and W. E. Birkhimer, who exchange batteries, remain at Washington Barracks.

4th Artillery.—Lieut. Walter Howe from Fort Warren to Fort Snelling. Lieuts. W. F. Stewart and J. A. Lundeen from Fort Snelling to Fort Warren. Lieuts. S. W. Taylor and Clarence Deems, who exchange batteries with Lieuts. R. P. Strong and L. A. Walker, will remain at Fort Adams. Lieut. W. Fish from Fort Trumbull to Fort Snelling, and Lieut. C. L. Phillips from Fort Snelling to Fort Trumbull.

5th Artillery.—Lieut. Paul Roemer from Fort Columbus to Fort Hamilton. Lieut. S. A. Day from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus. Lieut. J. C. Bush from Fort Schuyler to Fort Omaha, and Lieut. W. H. Coffin from Omaha to Fort Schuyler.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

THE Department competitions, with the exception of those of the East are now in full swing. The preliminary practice has ended, several team matches have been shot, and the regular competitions commenced as a rule, on Wednesday of this week, Aug. 12. Next week we hope to be able to give an account of results with composition of the several Department teams.

Department of the Platte.—On August 6, five regimental teams of four men each competed for the Union Pacific Railroad prize, a silver water set, offered for the best aggregate at 200, 300, and 600 yards, 10 shots each. The 6th Infantry team won by a score of 492.

The Department commander's medal for the highest score on 10 shots, at 300 yards, open to all, was won by Sergeant Weeks, of the 6th Infantry, by a score of 45 out of a possible 50. Private Chenoweth, of the 21st, was the next man, with a score of 44 points. In the afternoon a skirmish match was shot, closing the practice in this feature. Lieut. Goodin, 7th Infantry, headed the list with a score of 163.

The Max Meyer gold medal to the enlisted man making the highest score at 200 yards in preliminary practice, was won by Private W. O. Smith, Co. F, 21st Infantry, who made 85 out of a possible 100.

The Newman gold medal to the enlisted man making the highest score at 500 yards was won by Sergt. J. W. Weeks, Co. E, 6th Infantry, with a score of 89 out of a possible 100.

The Edholm and Erickson gold medal to the enlisted man making the highest score in preliminary practice at 600 yards was won by Corporal F. W. Benjamin, Co. F, 6th Infantry, with a score of 83 out of a possible 100.

Prize of \$20, from Fort Washakie, won by Sergt. Stevens, 7th Infantry; score 233, skirmishing.

The greatest amount of interest, writes our correspondent at the range, is shown by the men in this contest, owing to number of prizes offered. It is a noticeable fact that the skirmish firing is the one which will determine the composition of the department team—and in fact the figure of merit of all posts in the service—and too little attention is paid to skirmish firing. One man of the 9th Infantry, from Fort Russell, missed the target every time on his first run as a skirmisher. He has had no practice, probably. The 5th Infantry is waking things up. They have, as Sergt. Weeks, the head man, says, been working and mean business this year. The bursting of a cloud Thursday night gave each man about 12 inches of water in his tent, but the ground being turf and solid was not muddy afterwards. The visitors' stand is crowded daily, and Monday, when the competition begins, we expect a crowd. Capt. Blunt, Gen. Sheridan's inspector, will be with us also. All the post traders have also offered prizes for best shots at their posts.

Lieuts. True, Noyes, and Morton constitute the board of range officers. Major Henry, as department inspector of rifle practice, is the officer in charge of all. Capt. Miles, 21st Infantry, commands the rifle camp and is the executive officer. Lieut. Cochran, of the 7th Infantry, is statistical officer and adjutant. Lieut. Merriam, of the 4th Infantry, is financial officer. Lieut. Parker, of the 9th Cav., is quartermaster and ordnance officer.

Department of Dakota.—The competitors and all connected with the competitions were duly in place at Fort Snelling August 6, and the programme given in full in the JOURNAL a few weeks ago has been duly proceeded with to date. The range and statistical officers are: Lieuts. G. D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry; Philip Reade, 3d Infantry; R. J. C. Irvine and J. A. Emery, 11th Infantry; J. M. T. Partello, 5th Infantry; H. D. Reed, 25th Infantry; G. G. Cress, 7th Cavalry, and G. H. Macdonald, 1st Cavalry. The range is in perfect condition and has been supplied with every appliance to insure safety and convenience. General Terry is a constant visitor to the range. Lieut. W. H. Sage, 5th Infantry, who won the Department medal last year, took the lead at the opening practice.

Department of the Missouri.—The preliminary practice commenced August 5, and some excellent shooting was done. Detailed results have not yet come to hand.

Department of Texas.—The practice commenced August 4, and the competitions were closed this week. Captain J. M. Lancaster, 3d Artillery, an expert rifleman, supervised the practice, and made an excellent substitute for Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cavalry, whose duties in the field prevented attendance.

Department of the Columbia.—The competitions for places on the Department team closed at Vancouver Barracks August 8; results not yet at hand. Captain F. E. Trotter, 14th Infantry, conducted the competitions, matches, etc., to a successful conclusion. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., the new Department Commander, arrived in time to give an impetus to the occasion.

Department of Arizona.—The competitions were closed at Whipple Barracks August 12, results not yet to hand.

They were conducted with success by Lieut. F. de L. Carrington, 1st Infantry, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department.

Department of California.—The competition took place at the Presidio of San Francisco and closed Aug. 10. Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Artillery, was the efficient supervisor. Results are, of course, not yet to hand.

Department of the East.—The competitions take place at Creedmoor in September, under the supervision of Colonel H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A.

Division of the Atlantic.—Take place in September at Creedmoor.

Division of the Pacific.—Commence at the Presidio of San Francisco, Aug. 17.

Division of the Missouri.—Competitions commence at Fort Snelling, Sept. 3, under Major John C. Bates, 20th Infantry.

GENERAL HOWARD AT CHEYENNE.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., arrived at Cheyenne Aug. 5. He was met at the depot by Gov. Warren, Col. J. S. Mason, U. S. A., and other prominent gentlemen, besides many ladies, and exchanged salutations with the General and party, who are on their way to Rawlins, where they take conveyance to Fort Washakie, and go thence to the Yellowstone Park. Of Gen. Howard's party there are his two sons, J. W. and S. H., young men just about grown; Dr. Shannon, of Omaha; Mrs. C. H. Howard, of Chicago, wife of the General's brother; Miss Bodemeyer, of Germany, and Miss Chase, of Omaha. The band of the 9th Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, gave effective aid to the reception of Gen. Howard and his friends.

THE COAST SURVEY.

THE committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Coast and Geodetic Survey have reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that their investigation leaves no ground for doubt that the actual condition of the office of the survey was one of demoralization, and its workings, to a serious extent, inefficient, unjust, and to some degree disreputable. This is ascribed, first, to a defective system of regulations, and next to the willingness of the secretary to take advantage of the opportunities thus afforded, and "to his own unfortunate, confessed, and locally notorious addiction to intoxicants." Either of these causes would seriously militate against efficient administration. In combination they seem to have been fatally effectual. The committee give a detailed account of the results of their investigation, in which special instances of neglect of duty or improper practices are cited against G. W. Saemmler, late chief of the instrument division; H. G. Ogden, chief of the engineering division; W. T. Bright, chief of the drawing division; Assistant J. S. Bradford; Mr. Morgan, late disbursing agent, and H. E. Ogden, chief of division. The committee say: "A statement of witnesses would appear to warrant the opinion that under the present state of appropriations the force might be considerably reduced under a judicious system of natural selection, or, rather, rational rejection." Of the 58 employees of the bureau 12 are classified as very able and efficient; 32 as efficient; 6 as able, but not very efficient; 2 either inefficient or not well informed; 2 usefulness impaired by age or infirmity, but still capable of efficient work; 4 not capable of efficient work by reason of age or infirmity.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK CAMP OF 1885.

WHOEVER has observed the camp since its establishment, and the success of such organizations as went into the matter with proper spirit, and especially that of the 22d Regiment during two seasons, can have no doubt of the usefulness of an annual State encampment as a training ground for the National Guard. Without an institution of this kind no proper soldierly spirit can be instilled into the State troops and no efficient system of instruction and discipline maintained. While of necessity we have to depend on the armory as the school ground during the larger portion of the year, the instruction given there is entirely superficial as well as inadequate, and in some cases absolutely erroneous, so that in many instances it takes as much trouble and time for the troops sent to camp to unlearn as to learn. The camp has now been in operation four seasons. Each organization has had two tours. Since its original establishment practical military matters have been extensively discussed in technical papers, especially in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, numerous pamphlets and books of instruction have been written and put in the hands of the Guard, lectures on military duties have been held in various armories, at the Headquarters of the 2d Division, etc., and yet the number of the organizations which show a reasonable degree of progress in practical duties is very limited. In view of the frequently very creditable manoeuvres in the armories during the winter season and the appearance of the troops on their periodical street parades, such a statement may appear questionable. Yet its truth is apparent to every impartial observer. Beyond furnishing an idea as to the general quality of the material of which each organization is composed, neither armory nor street parades are of any use, while on the other hand the camp mercilessly reveals the true status of the troops and the calibre of the officers. Be it on the rifle range, at company and skirmish drill, on battalion drill, on guard, or in displaying their ability in handling and commanding men generally, the true capacity, especially of the officers, cannot be concealed in the field, and the successive camp seasons have made it clear that, particularly among those upon whom the training of the rank and file immediately depends, too large a percentage are deficient not only in tactical proficiency, but also in soldierly instinct and a correct appreciation of their position and responsibility as officers. This, in view of the large and intelligent contingents from which the 1st and 2d Divisions draw their officers appears strange, but, under the elective system, the superficial examination of officers elect, and the lack of encouragement which the National Guard receives from the public generally it is but natural.

Colonels have been compelled to look for instructors in specific branches outside of their own organizations, which, under a proper state of affairs, would not be necessary, although under the circumstances it was wise and commendable, and it is to be hoped it will result in inducing the officers of the organization concerned, to apply themselves to their duty in such a manner as to render assistance of that kind unnecessary in the future. In connection with this, the argument has been advanced, that inasmuch as the colonel is responsible for the instruction of his command, he should see that no such a state of affairs could exist. Theoretically this is all very well, but in a body organized as is the National Guard, where so much depends on individual esprit, it is hardly fair to hold the colonel strictly to such a responsibility. It is safe to say that the colonels of the 1st and 2d Divisions, although they differ in a natural soldierly capacity, experience, education, etc., are all earnest, hard working men, who with equally earnest assistants, would bring their organizations into fair shape; hence the main responsibility for the failure of so many organizations lies with the company officers, whose object is show instead of practical efficiency, quantity rather than quality in those under their command. Substitutism, lack of discipline and faulty instruction, are the natural results of such a state of affairs. One only needs to watch the guard duty as generally performed, and he can barely escape the impression that those engaged depend for their information and instruction rather upon the phrases and methods described in dime novels and blood and thunder stories than upon what is laid down in proper books of instruction, of which so many are available. The whole thing will have to come down to what has often been advocated in our columns, a school for officers and a proper, thorough system of examination.

The orders from General Headquarters, as to the method of instruction at the camp, and the amount of work there should be more specific and their enforcement more rigid, so as to have a thoroughly uniform system for all organizations ordered out. The advisability of appointing permanent instructors for the various branches taught is again sug-

gested from many quarters. Among the various objections to this proposition, the strongest one presented, is, that with several colonels it would be unnecessary on account of their undoubted capacity, and that without applying it to all organizations alike it would create objection and ill feeling. There is a great deal of truth in this; still the measure seems well worthy of serious consideration. More definite orders as to absenteeism from camp should be made. It is well known that the custom of men absenting themselves during the camp tour is too prevalent. The State is put to a heavy expense, and its liberal provisions, both as to pay and subsistence, should be met with a similar spirit by both officers and men. Those who are absent half of the time render no equivalent for their pay and rations. Therefore let us have rules which exact a certain amount of duty and allow no pay to individuals who do not come up to this minimum. Regulations in this respect are the more necessary because the practice of absenting themselves is not confined to the enlisted men alone. We know of a captain who took his company to camp on Saturday, returned home the next evening, remained away the entire week, and came back to camp on Friday afternoon to take his company home the next day. This officer virtually rendered no service whatever to the State during the encampment, yet he attempted on Friday evening to have the rolls amended so as to allow him pay for that day.

Although under the strict and honest interpretation of their duties on the part of the Post Adjutant's and Paymaster's Departments his effort was in vain, except to show to what abuses these departments may be put if not strictly handled, and the ideas of some people as to their own duties and obligations and the claims on them on the part of the State. Cases of this kind are numerous.

To those who came properly prepared and ready to take hold of their duties, the camp proved of immense benefit, and in their cases the expense of the State has been a profitable investment. Such cases have fortunately been sufficiently numerous to show that not the camp, the general staff, or anybody at Albany, but organizations themselves, are responsible for the result.

The supply and transportation departments, under charge of Gen. Wylie and Col. J. G. Story, and the cuisine, under charge of Mr. Louis Windholz, were conducted in almost perfect manner; the suavity and sound judgment of the post adjutant Col. Fred Plisterer, were appreciated by all whose object was to learn: Inspector-General P. H. Briggs and his assistant, Col. T. H. McGrath, gave valuable advice and attended to their duties in a strict and impartial manner; Gen. Robbins and his assistants, Cols. Beal and David and Major Fox, worked the rifle range to its full capacity and advantage under the circumstances, and the promptness and rapidity of the pay department won the approval of all who took part in the encampment, which, in spite of the shortcomings of certain troops, has demonstrated its usefulness and necessity in whatever form, and show that it is worthy of liberal support from the Legislature.

THE TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK IN CAMP.

(Concluded.)

A NOVEL and special feature of the camp of the 22d was the successful laying of a field telegraph connected with a picket or outpost detachment which took post daily at a distance of about two miles from the camp in the woods on the road running to Albany, fully equipped for field duty with the main camp. The post was not established for police purposes, but simply with a view of giving the men a practical illustration of that sort of duty. To give zest to the affair, they were represented as guarding the camp against a supposed enemy approaching from the north, and to give notice of the movements of this imaginary force, the telegraph was mainly utilized. One night, about 3 A. M., word was received that the enemy was preparing for the attack, upon which the long roll was sounded and the battalion formed on the color line. To all appearances the alarm, at least to those in the main camp, was a genuine surprise, and not one of those premeditated affairs where every private and drummer is thoroughly informed of what is coming and awake in his tent to turn out at the first sound of the drum. We have had several of these in the camp before, but the almost unnatural rapidity with which the men formed in these cases at once showed that the affair must have been rehearsed before hand, and deprived it of all the interests of a genuine test of their alacrity. Here it took almost 10 minutes before line was formed and many men were so fast asleep that they had to be dragged from their cots, which proved that they were unaware of what was coming. It looked like a real long roll in active service. Two companies were sent out to reinforce the picket and then the supposed attack took place. The battalion marched out in double time, formed in two lines, with the skirmishers in front, who, after some manoeuvring, rallied on the battalion, which opened fire by rank, file and battalion. After some exchanges of musketry the enemy was supposed to have been repulsed, when the troops, about daybreak, marched back to their tents. The main advantage to the men was in the impromptu character of the affair.

As the general character of the duties was described in our last week's report, there is no further need of referring to the ordinary work in detail, except that the guard improved steadily to the end,

that ceremonies, especially guard mounting, became superb, and that military courtesies was observed with all the strictness of a regular garrison. The ceremonies attending the reception of the Governor were executed with precision of the highest order. Passage in review and wheel into line were especially fine. A general officer of high rank in civilian clothes engaged the Governor in conversation just as the regiment was waiting to execute dress parade, and caused a most annoying and unnecessary delay. While we do not feel called upon to make any particular remarks upon the subject, it is nevertheless true that the incident gave rise to much unfavorable comment and created a good deal of dissatisfaction, because both the time and occasion to draw the attention of the Executive were, to say the least, most unfortunately chosen. It would be well to state here that Col. Porter's method on the occasion of preparing his men for review, etc., were absolutely correct in a tactical sense. The 22d being the last regiment in camp, struck the tents and lowered the colors while the band, under Gillmore, was playing an appropriate air, after which the customary salute of 21 guns was fired, under the direction of Col. Jos. G. Story, of the Ordnance Department, and this brought the camp of 1885 to a close.

In summing up the work of the 22d we find a record for solid, military work, so far unequalled, and a complete vindication of the correctness of the views of those who first put the matter of an annual encampment for the troops of New York into practical execution. Col. Porter again justified his reputation, not only as a thoroughly practical soldier, but also as a man of sound judgment, a quality which is particularly shown in the selection of his assistants, foremost among whom stands his indefatigable adjutant, Wm. J. Harding, a soldier at all times, always working, and one to whose efforts the admirable training of the non-commissioned officers, which contributed so much to the success of the regiment, is principally due. The regiment itself, whose rank and file are taken from the best class of society, has shown beyond doubt that soldierly qualities can be developed among citizen troops of all degrees, and that discipline can be maintained under efficient management. They have set an example well worthy of imitation by the entire Guard.

A MINNESOTA COURT-MARTIAL.

The proceedings in the Court-martial case of Col. W. B. Bend, of the Minnesota Militia, were reported in the JOURNAL of August 1. They have been concluded by the issue of the following order:

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, July 27, 1885.

General Order No. 11:

1. The following executive document is published for the information and guidance of the National Guard and the military forces of the State of Minnesota:

State of Minnesota,
Executive Department,
St. Paul, July 27, 1885.

General C. M. MacCarthy, Adjutant General, St. Paul:
Sir: I desire that in General Orders you announce that the commission of William B. Bend as colonel of the 1st Regiment, N. G., S. M., has been this day revoked for insubordination. Direct Lieut. Col. Perry Harrison to retain the command of the regiment and publish the following statement of facts for information of the National Guard of the State:

[Here follows a detailed statement of Col. Bend's gross and defiant disregard of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and the letter concludes as follows: "A creditable, useful National Guard has no place for officers or men insubordinate and above discipline. The State has no use for a so-called guard whose members obey or disobey orders as they happen to care. Commandants of regiments and companies will cause this to be published to each company at its first assembly after receipt."]

Second—The commission of William B. Bend, as colonel of the 1st Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, is hereby revoked and declared null and void from and after this date.

Third—Lieut. Col. Perry Harrison, commanding the 1st Regiment, N. G., S. M., will continue in command of the same until further orders from the commander-in-chief.

Fourth—This order will be read and published to the several regiments and companies of the National Guard and reserve militia at their next regular assemblies. By command of
Gov. L. F. HUBBARD.

C. M. MACCARTHY, Adjutant General.

Of course there are plenty of men who doubt the Governor's authority to revoke a commission, but if he cannot try or revoke what can he do to the troublesome colonel? A force commanded by a man so utterly lacking in the elementary ideas of subordination or so lacking in the self-respecting obedience of the soldier is not a military organization but a mob.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL BARNES.

GENERAL A. C. BARNES, Colonel of the 13th N. Y., writes to our National Guard Editor as follows:

You are the most gentlemanly of unfavorable critics. It is impossible to be offended with you and I am enjoying the prospect of the handsome acknowledgment you will make when you find you are wrong (as you will some day) on the subject of the salute tendered me by my regiment.

There are several errors of fact, and, I think, of judgment, in your review of our camp work, but there is only one which I will ask you to correct, because it seems to me to go beyond the province of legitimate military criticism. This is the reflection upon my motives in assigning to the Albany companies a position on the left. This arrangement was based upon the absolute prescription of Tactics, vide last par., Art. 365, Upton. In all respects Major Stacpole's rank as senior captain on the ground was sedulously regarded, and on several occasions he was by courtesy assigned to the right of the battalion.

But even if the disposition of my command had not been technically correct, I am sure you will see the impropriety of imputing any personal feeling to the 13th Regt. without our own permission. That which we actually entertain is simply the greatest regard and admiration for those superb organizations, Companies A and B of the 10th Battalion, with whom we were proud to be associated in camp, and we should be sorry to appear to withhold or begrudge a particle of the honor and applause which they so justly earned.

We are certainly much obliged to General Barnes for his complimentary remarks in regard to the method of criticism in the JOURNAL. A regiment commanded by an officer who takes criticism in such a spirit cannot be otherwise than prosperous. We fail to understand, however, what he means by saying that we will some day find out that we are wrong on the subject of the salute tendered to him by his regiment. Under present rules and regulations we are right and the practice adopted by him is cor-

tainly wrong. To make it right requires an amendment of the rules by some one in authority, and even if such an amendment were made it would hardly be retroactive and invalidate anything said so far on the subject in our columns. We are no disciples of Wagner; our music is of the present and not of the future.

While we do not claim absolute infallibility, our remarks on the work of the 13th are about correct. If General Barnes says that we misinterpreted his motives as to the placing of the Albany command in line, of course we readily accept his statement as the truth. We desire, however, to say that the imputation made in our report as to this motive was not intended personally for General Barnes, but for the 13th Regiment. The facts led naturally to one conclusion, and the same deduction was made by every spectator who understood military matters. Par. 365 does not apply to the case, because the two companies were attached to the 13th, by superior authority, with a view of forming part and parcel of the 13th for the time being. Nothing was ever uttered by those in authority to indicate that this should be aught but a regimental camp, and there can therefore be no question as to the right of Capt. Stapole's company to the right of the line. Where such a right exists there can be no concession by courtesy. While we, therefore, gladly acknowledge that we may have been in error as to the motives which actuated the regiment in the matter, yet the fact that they did wrong remains. The highly complimentary remarks of Gen. Barnes in the concluding sentences of his letter will, no doubt, reconcile the Albany companies to anything which may have appeared objectionable to them while in camp.

So far as General Barnes is concerned we do not impute to him personal motives any more than he did to us in writing as we did in the matter, and it is only to be regretted that so many officers of the Guard are unable to discriminate between personal vituperation and statements of fact (the principle of the JOURNAL) as well as he does.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

THE O. N. G. will encamp by regiments this year. The brigade encampments of last summer were not generally regarded as a success. The following order has been issued:

The National Guard will go into camp by regiments on or before November 1, 1885, for a period of not less than four or more than six days, at such

places as may be designated by the commanding officers of the regiment.

The batteries will go into camp as follows: The 5th with the 7th regiment; the 8th with the 14th regiment; the 1st with the 5th regiment; the 3d with the 5th regiment; the 6th with the 8th regiment; the 7th with the 6th regiment; the 2d with the 1st regiment; the 4th with the 16th regiment, and the Governor's Guard with the 14th regiment.

Transportation will be allowed at the rate of 1 1/2 cents per mile per capita to and from camp.

The State will allow, on approval of the Adjutant General, for rent of each encampment grounds horse hire for officers, fuel, lumber, straw for soldier's bedding, medicines and medical supplies and printing for the encampment, \$50 for each company of infantry or battery of artillery in camp.

In explanation of section 4, it is proper to say that the Legislature at its last session made an appropriation to cover the expense of the camp upon information that heretofore the National Guard had to depend largely upon its own resources in the way of securing donations, charging admission fees, etc., to defray these expenses. To avoid which the appropriation was made. Therefore should any regiment this year charge admission fees or receive donations from citizens in money or kind it will be considered that the same are applied in payment of camp expenses as indicated in the paragraph and commutation will not be allowed therefor.

Ohio has not been liberal with her Guard, and section 4 indicates an advance step of no small importance.

Lieut. Col. R. Shurtliff, Youngstown, of the 8th Regiment, and Capt. J. D. Ross, of Co. G, Wadsworth City Guard, 8th Regiment O. N. G., have tendered their resignations which have been regretfully accepted by Col. A. L. Conger. The former resigns on account of health and the latter because of sickness on the part of members of his family. The regiment will be sorry to lose these officers. Major George R. Gyger will probably succeed Col. Shurtliff.

F. G. S.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS.

THE orders from State Headquarters, designating August 9 as the date on which the 1st Brigade, I. N. G., should go into camp, caused considerable excitement among the members of the military organizations in Chicago.

For several months the 1st Brigade had been making preparations to go into camp for a week beginning July 20, vacations and leaves of absence had been arranged accordingly, and the commandants in the brigade had hoped to go into camp with full ranks. It is feared that a large number of the men will be unable, on so short a notice, to change their arrangements, and that the attendance at camp will be much smaller than had been expected.

Colonel Dominick Welter, of the 1st Cavalry, died August 8, and was buried with military honors on the 12th.

The following circular has been issued from State Headquarters regarding the "new military code" of this State: "Changes in an act to provide for the organization of the State militia and entitled the Military Code of Illinois," by the 34th General Assembly. The Illinois National Guard shall consist of not more than 4,000 officers and enlisted men. All enlistments shall be for three years. Creates the office of Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, with rank of Colonel. Changes the rank of Assistant Inspectors General from Major to Lieutenant-Colonel. A regiment to consist of not less than eight nor more than twelve companies. Each regiment to have two or three battalions according to the number of companies. Each battalion is entitled to a Major. A company of cavalry or battery to be allowed each one blacksmith. Orders for elections of officers to be issued by the Commander-in-Chief. The commanding officer of each regiment, battalion, troop, company or battery is authorized to order weekly evening drills. Camp duty shall be for not less than six nor more than eight days annually. General inspections to be made only when directed by the Commander-in-Chief. The pay of the State troops, when on duty at riots, to be the same as that of the Regular Army, for same grades. The appropriations are (1) \$80,000 per annum as a military fund, and (2) \$85,000 for uniforms, equipments, permanent camp and rifle range. Enlistments made since July 1 must be made to conform to the new law; viz., for three years. Applications for elections of officers will be made to A. G. O."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent asks: In reference to your answer to "a correspondent," issue July 11, the parade concluded with the echelon movement, the 1st Sergeant commanded forward, guide right, march, should or should not



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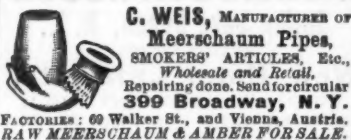
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the 21 Sergeant have taken double time across the front of the company and placed himself on the right when there was a Corporal in the line of file closers? **ANS.**—If there was a Corporal in line of file closers he would naturally act as 2d Sergeant in this case, and it was his duty to take the place of right guide as laid down for the 2d Sergeant. The 2d Sergeant should remain on the left unless specifically ordered otherwise.

A correspondent asks: Is it proper according to tactics to dismiss a company at a company front or at a right face? **ANS.**—At company front.

Sergeant asks: Battalion on the march at reverse arms, should the guides carry their pieces at reverse or at carry? **ANS.**—At reverse.

Reader asks again in regard to replacing the left foot in firing obliquely, saying that Reed says it shall be replaced at the command "recover?" **ANS.**—The matter has been finally settled by the War Dept. that the foot is brought back at the command arms, and that ends it.

Buffalo asks: A party of six enter a shoot for three prizes. The result of the shoot was this: 1-15, 2-14, 3-14, 4-13, 5-10, 6-3. How should the prizes be distributed, as to American Rules. The main question of the argument is how the 2d and 3d prizes are to be settled. Number 2 and 3 shoot off second prize, 2 wins on the tie shoot, now who gets the 3d prize? **ANS.**—As you do not give the scores in full we can only give you the rules governing the matter of the shots as follows: 1st, fewest misses; 2d, fewest outliers; 3d, fewest inners; 4th, by inverse order of shots, counting singly from last to first; 5th, by firing single shots at the longest range. Two and three win the 2d and 3d prizes respectively.

H. L. A. asks: Should the guide of a company carry his piece at a reverse or carry, the balance of the company being at a reverse during a funeral procession? **ANS.**—At reverse.

Florida asks: If a minor of 17 enlists, but gives his age as 21, serves his five years, and then on re-enlisting wishes his proper age—22—entered and not 21, could it legally be done? **ANS.**—We presume it might, with the consent of the War Dept.

A. C. asks: Had General Grant declined the Presidency in 1868 and continued in the Army, what would have been his position at the time of his death? **ANS.**—General on the active list, commander of the Army of the U. S. At the time of his death he had not reached the retiring age, 64.

Miles asks: 1. The proper way to drape the colors with mourning. **ANS.**—The custom is to roll them up and put them in a cover of crape.

2. Where is the crape tied on the sword hilt, on the gripe or on the guard? **ANS.**—Wound or braided around the guard, after the fashion of a sword knot.

3. Is the badge of mourning worn on the left arm tied in a bow, or is it finished with a rosette, or is it simply tied in a square knot? **ANS.**—According to fancy of the wearer. It is customary in the Service to sew a band of crape around the left arm without any bow.

C. P. H. asks: Does the general guide right or left face the flank or column? **ANS.**—We do not understand your question. State plainly what you want to know.

H. N. asks: 1. Being on guard as sergeant of guard, the officer of the day visited the guard, and after turning out and presenting arms I reported Private D., of Troop —, confined by order of Lieut. —. The officer of the day said that "I should have reported my guard present, or accounted for, and immediately afterwards reported so many men confined." Is he right? Am I wrong? **ANS.**—He is right and you are wrong.

2. Is it proper for me, being senior sergeant of the guard, when only one officer of the day approaches (both old and new guards being paraded in front of guard house) to command, old and new guards present arms? I cannot learn from Tactics anything on the subject. Tactics say that "when other officers" (meaning, I presume, field officers, general officers, or the post commander), but it fails to say what the commander of the guard will do in case there is only one officer of the day. **ANS.**—Tactics do not provide for

such a case because it is irregular and only likely to happen under certain circumstances. We cannot give you a fixed rule for such a case. You must do whatever is most suitable under the circumstances, and if you are in doubt ask instructions from those on the spot.

3. By what rules do they find the percentage of scores in the U. S. Regular Army? **ANS.**—By dividing the points made by the highest possible score.

4. Blunt's Rifle Firing is the text book which governs Army rifle practice. There is no authorized book on guard duty except Regulations and Tactics.

An old reader says: I have qualified as marksman for the current target year, during October, 1884, and received my marksman's certificate, re-enlisted in another branch of the service, and have now to shoot for marksman in order to comply with the new target manual (Blunt's) Cannot my present company take me up as a marksman at the end of this target year, without qualifying over again? **ANS.**—You should be credited in your present company with your best scores made in your former company. Par. 508, Blunt, governs in the case.

Artillery asks: 1. Does an officer sent to Fort Monroe for a tour of instruction return to the station he was at when he went there or go to a new one? **ANS.**—His station when his tour is over will depend upon with whom he transfers. There is no fixed rule.

2. What is the pay of a major and a captain of infantry? **ANS.**—Major, \$308.33 per month, increased by length of service until after twenty years it is \$391.67 per month. Captain, mounted, \$108.67 per month, increased by service to \$233.33; captain, not mounted, \$130—\$210.

3. Is a mate in the Navy an officer? **ANS.**—Not a commissioned officer. Boatwains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, and mates are warrant officers.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

In addressing the electors of Marylebone, on Monday night, Lord Charles Beresford expressed his opinion that in time of war the Suez Canal should be blocked, the Cape route, which was not more than seven days longer, used instead.

The Admiralty have decided to rearm the *Mercury*.

A corps of torpedo veterans has been created in France.

At Lyons on July 27, two squadrons of cuirassiers belonging to the 4th and 9th Regiments were manoeuvring at Grand Camp in the midst of clouds of dust which completely masked their movements. Suddenly the two squadrons came into collision. The shock is said to have been terrible; a great number of men were dismounted, and several seriously injured.

The English authorities have at last determined to experiment with one of Mr. Longridge's wire guns, and have asked that gentleman to supply them with a weapon constructed on his principle.

The Naval Court constituted at Cronstadt to investigate the case of the recent running ashore of the floating battery *Krenl*, in the Finnish Gulf, has fully acquitted the captain of all culpability, and expressed its admiration of the manner in which the vessel and crew were saved from going to the bottom.

H. M. S. *Icarus* "sloop" was launched July 27. She is a sister ship to the *Mariner* and *Racer*, 32x167 ft., 950 tons displacement, armed with eight 5-in. B. L. guns.

The Japanese Government have ordered in England and France a number of large calibre guns for forts, at an estimated cost of 111,000 yen. The Osaka arsenal has commenced the manufacture of 20 Nordenfeldt guns. The naval department has ordered several torpedo-boats from a shipbuilding yard at

Devonport. Sixty submarine mines and sinkers for anchoring them have been sent from Woolwich to the different forts on the banks of the Thames for the better defence of the port of London. A large quantity of submarine mines have also been sent to Haulbowline Yard for the defence of Queenstown.

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MARRIED.

CHURCH—SMITH.—At Milwaukee, Wis., August 4, by the Rev. H. Sherin, FRANK L. CHURCH, formerly 1st Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, to QUINTIA L. SMITH.

EVERETT—HACKETT.—At Portsmouth, N. H., August 6, by the Rev. Alfred Gooding, Lieutenant W. H. EVERETT, U. S. Navy, to Miss BESSIE B. HACKETT.

MASON—PORTER.—At St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, Cal., by the Rev. Father Barchi, on Tuesday evening, July 28, 1885, Lieutenant STANTON A. MASON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss LAURA PORTER, of San Francisco, Cal.

JONES—BRIGHTLY.—At St. Vincent's Church, Germantown, Pa., August 4, 1885, RICHARD WOODMANSE JONES to BESSIE, only daughter of the late Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Brightly, U. S. Army.

WARD—SHERILL.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Lincoln, N. C., June 16, 1885, Captain E. W. WARD, U. S. Army, to Miss BETTIE LEE SHERILL, daughter of S. P. Sherill, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

FINLEY.—At Fort Concho, Texas, August 4, Dr. SAMUEL MOORE FINLEY, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, eldest son of the late Surgeon General Clement A. Finley, U. S. Army.

PIERSON.—In New York City, Aug. 11, ELIZABETH DEAN, daughter of the late Major Robert Sterry, 32d U. S. Infantry.

SCHERMEHORN.—At Bolton, N. Y., July 1, 1885, GEORGE STEVENS SCHERMEHORN, grandson of General Ebenezer Stevens, of Revolutionary fame.

ALLMAN.—At Watervliet Arsenal, New York, at 3.30 A. M., Aug. 5, 1885, Private TIMOTHY ALLMAN, Battery H, 4th Artillery, from U. S. Grant at Saratoga Springs, New York, on the 4th day of August, 1885. Private Allman was 33 years of age, and serving his second enlistment. He leaves a mother and sisters in New York City. At a meeting of Battery H, 4th Artillery, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life our late comrade, Timothy Allman, private Battery H, 4th Artillery, by the premature discharge of a cannon, while firing a salute in honor of the late General U. S. Grant, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1885; therefore, Resolved, That we, surviving members of the Battery, have learned with heartfelt grief of the decease of our beloved comrade, and desire to bear our testimony to his worth as a man in the "mighty tide of comradeship." Resolved, That we, stricken with grief at our loss, we look back with pleasure to the many happy hours we have spent with our old comrade in arms, and mournfully anticipate the sadness with which, at our future meetings, we shall view the vacant place he occupied. That in giving this expression to our feelings, we would, one and all, say: Farewell, gallant soldier, staunch friend, and genial companion; never forget wanting were busy called, always alert at sound of Reveille, and now that "Tattoo" and "Tap" have sounded, again farewell until we all unite in answering the great final roll call above! Resolved, That our sincere thanks be extended to the many friends at Saratoga, N. Y., who did everything in their power for our wounded comrade before his departure for Watervliet Arsenal, and the many friends who participated in the funeral ceremonies at Watervliet Arsenal, particularly to the ladies, Mrs. Croeland, Miss Mordcau, and Mrs. Dr. Boltz, for their contribution of flowers in the form of wreaths, crosses, etc., to our comrade's grave, and to Mr. James Bertie, the undertaker, for the great interest manifested by him on the occasion; Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the leading Army papers; also that a copy be forwarded to the family of our deceased comrade, in evidence of our deep sympathy in their bereavement. Sert. JOHN DALLAGHAN; Private JAMES KENNEDY; Private JOHN A. WOLF, Recorder—Committee.

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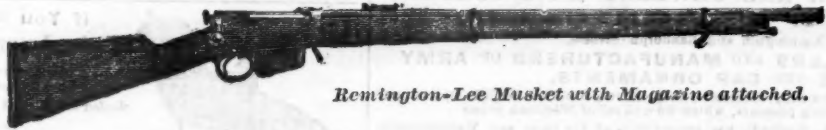
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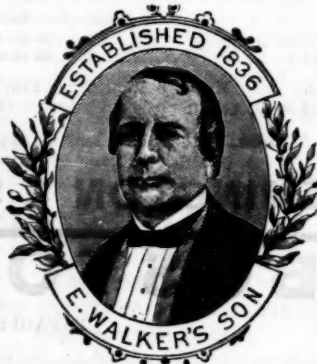
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